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FIRST EDITION

Paris During the Siege.

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Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PARIS.

The Gay Capital During the Siege—Street Scenes.

Paris would hardly be recognized under its present aspect by those citizens of the Far West who are in the habit of regarding it as a place where good Americans go when they die. In the garden of the Tuileries, writes a recent correspondent, where *bonnes* used to flirt with guardsmen, there is an artillery camp. The guns, the picket of horses, the tents, the camp fires, and the soldiers in their shirt-sleeves, have a picturesque effect under the great trees.

On the Place de la Concorde from morning to evening there is a mob discussing things in general, and watching the regiments as they defile with their crowns before the statue of Strasburg. In the morning the guns of the forts can be heard heavily booming; but the sound has now lost its novelty, and no one pays more attention to it than the miller to the wheel of his mill. In the Champs Elysees there are no private carriages, and few persons sitting on the chairs. The Palais d'Industrie is the central ambulance, the Cirque de l'Imperatrice a barrack. All the cafes chantants are closed. Some few youthful votaries of pleasure still patronize the merry-go-rounds; but their business is not a lucrative one. Along the quays by the river side there are cavalry and infantry regiments with the tentes d'abri. The Champs de Mars is a camp. In most of the squares there are sheep and oxen. On the outer boulevards lines of huts have been built for the Mobiles, and similar huts are being erected along the Rue des Ramparts for the Nationals on duty. Everywhere there are squads of Nationals, some learning the goose step, others practising skirmishing between the carts and flacres, others levelling their guns and snapping them off at Imaginary Prussians.

Private carriages are rarely seen. The omnibuses are crowded; but I fear greatly that their horses will be far from tender when we eat them. The cabbies, once so haughty and insolent, are humble and conciliatory, for Brutus and Scævola have taught them manner, and usually pay their fares in patriotic speeches. At the Arc de Triomphe, at the Trocadero, and at Passy, near the Point du Jour, there are always crowds trying to see the Prussians on the distant hills, and in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice (now the Avenue Uhrich) there are always numerous admirers of Mount Valerien gazing silently upon the object of their worship. In the Faubourg St. Antoine workmen are lounging about doing nothing, and watching others drilling. In the outer Faubourgs much the same thing goes on, except where barricades are being built. Round each of these there is always a crowd of men and women, apparently expecting the enemy to assault them every moment.

At the different gates of the town there are companies of Mobiles and National Guards who sternly repel every civilian who seeks to get through them. On an average of every ten minutes, no matter where one is, one meets either a battalion of Nationals, or Mobiles, or corps marching somewhere. The asphalt of the Boulevards, that sacred ground of dandies and smart dresses, is deserted during the daytime. In the evening for about two hours it is thronged by Nationals with their wives; Mobiles, who still ramble along, grinning vaguely, hand in hand, as though they were in their villages, and loafers. There and in the principal streets speculators have taken advantage of the rights of man to stop up the sidewalks with tables on which their wares are displayed. On some of them there are kepis, on others ointment for corns, on others statuettes of the two inseparables of Berlin, William and his little Bismarck, on others General Trochu and the members of the Government in, gilt gingerbread.

FRENCH IRREGULAR WARFARE.

The Francs-tireurs of the Vosges.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:—

"A letter written from the Vosges narrates a curious episode of the war waged against the Germans by our Francs-tireurs. We have numerous companies of Francs-tireurs hidden in every corner of the Vosges. They constitute a formidable force, as they only take the elite of our sportsmen, and do not admit any but men of tried experience. Our Francs-tireurs shoot Prussians wholesale. I talked to an emissary of these guerillas of the Vosges, who told me, while speaking of his companions in arms, 'you must not fancy that they snoot the Prussians indiscriminately—they look out for the choice morsels.' The same emissary told me that he had served as guide to a traveller who carried a carpet-bag, and gave himself out to be in the spectacle trade. I observed to him that it was dangerous to travel, that the country was infested with Prussians. However, on his assurance that a commercial traveller can pass everywhere provided his papers are in order, we proceeded. It was getting dark when he asked where he could remain in safety, so as not to be seen by the Prussians, who were defiling below along the valley. I led him to a path where we ascended a steep road. There my spectacle dealer installed himself, opened his carpet-bag, and pulled out something like an instrument. It was a rifle in three pieces, which were in an instant put together, and the charge put in. I understood, and remained silent. The Prussians continued to pass, and I was astonished my Franc-tireur did not fire, for he held his weapon in a position for firing. We continued to look down, crouched behind a hedge, when all of a sudden I saw my companion start up at the view of a fine horseman, whose helmet glittered in the light of the moon, and who appeared to be their chief, to judge by his escort. At this moment my companion fired, and I saw the official tumble over. We decamped, and the pretended seller of spectacles, his gun on his shoulder and his bag in his hand, said quietly, 'Let us go on further, and try to find me another good place.' I saw him bring down several like this, and the Prussians must have been furious not to be able to catch this devil of a fellow, who said sorrowfully to me, 'It is nevertheless difficult to recognize them, for they do not carry any such distinctive marks as our officers.'"

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Laying the West India Cable—Uncovering the Statue of Columbus—Fight Between the Natives and English Men-of-Warsmen.

PANAMA, Nov. 2.—Sir Charles Bright, chief of the West India Cable-laying expedition, arrived here on Wednesday, the 19th ult., and was received at the railroad depot by the President and staff, and by a special Reception Committee composed of the leading residents in the city. A public dinner in his honor followed the same evening.

The following day the President and a large party followed with the object of inaugurating the ceremonies. The weather, however, proved unpropitious, the sea being too rough and the rain pouring a second deluge. The President, however, took advantage of the presence of his distinguished guest to make it the occasion of erecting and uncovering the statue of Christopher Columbus recently presented to the United States of Columbia by the ex-Empress Eugenie.

The ceremony of uncovering the statue was performed by Sir Charles Bright. The state of the weather did not admit of laying the shore end of the cable until Monday, the 24th instant, and the Dacia sailed for Jamaica at 3·15 P. M of that day, paying out the cable at the rate o about three miles an hour. Sir Charles, upon his departure, expressed his opinion that if al went well the cable would reach Jamaica on the 31st instant. No news, however, has ye bean received of the Dacia's arrival, and this coupled with the fact that while three days ou she was compelled to lay toon account of bad weather, since which no information can be procured from the electricians at Aspinwall, has led to the inference that disaster has happened

A serious affray took place at Taboga, a smal island in this bay, on the 23d inst. The British iron-clad Zealous, which was there for the purpose in water, sent 250 of her men on shore on leave. The result was execrable whisky and a general row between the tars and the natives. Many of the sailors, who were unarmed, received severe wounds, and the Alcalde, or Mayor, received such injuries from flying missiles that he died the same night. The Government here has demanded from the British Admiral compensation for damages and a pension to one of the widows of the deceased Alcalde.

THE BOYLSTON BANK ROBBERY.

The Robbers Hidden in a Crib in New York—Negotiations with the New York Detectives—A Felony Compounded.

Since the news was spread abroad that the Boylston Bank had been robbed, all matters pertaining to the job have been interesting, while they have been shrouded in mystery. Who the operators were and what they did with the funds the public have never been satisfactorily informed, and perhaps never will be. But a New Haven correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* has written a chapter containing statements which have not before been in print.

It is not necessary to recapitulate the story of the crime. All will remember that the robbers entered a room next to that occupied by the vault of the bank, and after a few days' exertion succeeded in making away with their plunder. The whole city stood aghast at their temerity, and there was a great hue and cry. But these four men were too shrewd and cunning to allow themselves to be caught in the very moment of success, and for some days not the slightest inkling could be learned of their whereabouts. And here it might be stated that they were safely housed in a notorious crib on Houston street, New York. There they remained until the public excitement began to die away and they could more safely take measures for the utilization of their spoils.

The New York detectives with whom they had previously dealt demanded a larger perquisite than the robbers deemed profitable to disburse, and it was therefore decided to select a middleman from some other city. Such a one was found here in the person of an old schoolmate of one of the thieves. A carefully worded letter was accordingly despatched to him, stating, among other things, that, unless satisfactory negotiations could be concluded with the bank officials, the entire property would be carried out of the country.

A few hours' reflection convinced the recipient of the letter that he had better undertake the trust, and he so worded his reply. Speed being one of the essential conditions of success, he took the first train for Boston that day, where he interviewed the principal losers in the affair, submitting to each a paper whereby it was agreed to accept a certain proportion of their loss in liquidation of all claims, it being understood that the thieves and the bearer of the paper were to share the remainder.

These conditions were agreed to by every one to whom they were submitted, and, armed with documentary evidence to that effect, Mr. Blank went to New York. He ascertained the whereabouts of the thieves, and after much trouble succeeded in meeting one of them face to face. He submitted the results of his labor, and was told that it was satisfactory, but that a definite answer could not be given until the following morning. Mr. Blank was elated at his success. He called upon a prominent police officer in the city, and was promised his co-operation in the good work, and then telegraphed to a Boston loser, urging his immediate departure for New York. Then, calling again upon the New York officer, the offers of assistance were reiterated, and plan were made for the arrest of the parties.

Overjoyed at his success, Mr. Blank retired to his hotel, there to dream away the weary hours which lay between him and a competency of wealth. But he was doomed to disappointment. The thieves were not to be hoodwinked in this way. Mr. Blank was too dangerous a person to be allowed to remain in New York unwatched, and from the moment that his presence had been communicated to them, his every step was noticed. From the hotel to the street, to the police office, and to the depot, his motions were under constant surveillance, none the less rigid because he himself was unaware of its existence. Even his conversation with the police officer after his interview with the thief was, asserts my informant, overheard by a confederate, and reported to headquarters.

The matter of personal safety became a vital one. The burglars had confided in a man who was to betray them to justice, and it became necessary to get out of the way. Accordingly, making a hurried settlement with the New York officers upon their own terms, the party packed up the remainder of their plunder that same night, and departed for Northern New York. There they made a division of the spoils, and two of their number found their way to Europe. The others separated, one going to the extreme West, and the other remaining in the vicinity of the place where the party broke up. This was the condition of affairs two months after the robbery.

—T. D. Clark, of Xenia, has invented a dish-washing machine.

—An abandoned editor cautions his tall readers against kissing short women, as the habit has rendered him round shouldered.

—Mary Louisa Boree is the first purely African girl whom the New Orleans schools have graduated as a teacher. She was the best of her class.

—Two San Jose lovers, both under age, evaded the law by hiring a steam tug and a minister in Frisco, going to sea a marine league, and there getting married.

—Queen Victoria offers a prize of forty pounds for the best lady's fan which shall be exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1871. It must be the work of a female artist.

—At a late revival meeting an impulsive young convert prayed that God would bless the two young ladies between whom he had been sitting—especially the one on the right.

LADY MISSIONARIES.

Speech of Bishop Simpson Upon the New Movement.

The alarming and degraded moral and social condition of the women of India induced Mrs. Dr. Wm. Butler, who has spent some fifteen years with her husband in mission labors in that country, to present the facts before the Christian women of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this and other cities of the Union. The statements were at first made privately, but after a time a society was formed under the above title. It has been but a little over one year in existence, during which time it has organized six co-ordinate branches.

The first public meeting of the society in New York was held last evening at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Janes presided.

Bishop Simpson was subsequently introduced. He said that the society had undertaken a work which the parent Missionary Society had declined. Two questions arise in regard to it. Is the work a proper work? and is the organization a proper one to do the work? It cannot be denied that India is in a state of darkness, and China of degradation. But missions have been established, and mission houses and stations erected, and the field is now prepared for women to labor. The women of those countries are excluded from the gatherings of men; missionaries may not see them, and they cannot hear of Christ unless woman's hands take the word of life to them. It is a work which woman may do, and which man cannot do, and the time is now fully come when women may go forth to accomplish great things for God and His Church. The Bishop then traced the rise and development of this and other benevolent institutions from the inspiration of individual members, and also reviewed the processes by which the social and moral condition of woman has been advanced in different ages and countries. They have always marked out their own path, and conquered against formidable opposition, as witness the illustrations of Mrs. Fry, visiting the prisons and hospitals of England to relieve the wants of their inmates; Miss Nightingale on the battlefields of the Crimea; and our own noble young women here during the Rebellion. And there is not a single instance on record where one of them was insulted by any man. The women of Christian lands have been for years educated for just such work, and he was not surprised to hear the call from the ends of the earth for them to go forth and bear the bread of life to their perishing sisters. But he cautioned the ladies to proceed slowly and cautiously, and not attempt nor expect too much at once, for, he added, growth is the law of nature and of morals. Referring to the Women's Rights and kindred associations, he said that though himself a believer and an advocate for the last twenty years of the ballot for woman, he had been pained at the utterances of some of these societies—utterances which were alike opposed to good taste and good morals—and the attempts made to overthrow institutions for the protection of woman.

THE SOUTHERN CIRCUS TRAGEDY.

The Murder of Manager Whitby of Lancaster.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* of last evening says:—

A despatch was received by the family of Alderman Van Camp this afternoon, dated Vicksburg, announcing that Henry Whitby, the son-in-law of Van Camp, had died in Vicksburg yesterday, and that his remains would be shipped from that city to-day for Lancaster. The family have also received a letter from Mrs. Whitby, giving the circumstances of his death, from which it appears that Cooper, Hemmings & Whitby's circus was giving an exhibition at Raysville, Louisiana, on Nov. 2. During the performance a ruffian, whose name we did not learn, insisted on entering the circus without paying. Mr. Whitby refused to let him pass in, but he finally got past, when Mr. Whitby went after him for the purpose of putting him out. The ruffian then knocked Whitby down, and drawing a revolver shot him in the head. Whitby sprang to his feet and staggered toward the dressing room, five more shots being fired after him, one of which took effect in his breast. The greatest excitement resulted, and the attaches of the circus came to the rescue, some of them armed with revolvers. The assailant of Whitby and three other roughs were shot dead in the melee that ensued. The peaceably disposed portion of the audience ran in terror to a neighboring woods for safety. Mrs. Whitby, who was present, sent for a physician, who pronounced the wound mortal. Assisted by one of the attaches of the circus she carried her wounded husband to a hotel, whence he was conveyed to Vicksburg the following day. He lingered until yesterday, when he died.

Deceased was about fifty years of age, and was well known not only in this city, but all over the country, he having been connected with the circus business ever since his boyhood.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"New York now watches London so closely that any commotion in the financial situation at the latter point is quickly reflected here. Yesterday the 'bulls' in the Gold Room started a number of false reports and began bidding gold up. They announced the raising of the Bank of England rate of discount, when that institution was the gainer of about half a million dollars in bullion in the weekly exhibit of Thursday morning, and therefore more likely to lower than advance the rate, They also reported excitement and depression at the London Stock Exchange, when the market was really quiet and steady. By one of those curious freaks of chance which sometimes get speculators out of difficulties, they were only anticipating the truth in the second rumor above referred to, for the London Stock Exchange did become excited to-day very suddenly over a report that Austria had formed an alliance with France against Prussia and that an endless series of political and hostile complications was looming up in the future of Europe. The effect on the funds was a decline to 92 for consols, while American five-twenties fell off to 88¾@89. It is barely possible that the report about Austria is made out of whole cloth. In the first place, it is very improbable. In the next, the science of speculation has been brought to such perfection, and its machinery extended with so much elaboration of detail, that it is not impossible the cliques in Wall street have imposed on the credulity of London by starting a Yankee hoax in its very midst, for the purposes of furthering some design here. It will not have been the first time that the cliques have worked the London market to effect movements which should find a sympathetic parallel this side of the Atlantic. Erie, Illinois Central, Northwest preferred and United States five-twenties have been operated upon successfully in this way. It is a singular coincidence that just at the moment the cliques are 'milking' Wall street in stocks and gold we should have this inflammatory intelligence from Europe. The pools sold gold short at 114@115 and by rendering the cash gold scarce, kept the outsiders from selling 'short.' At the same time they were buying stocks. Now they have covered their gold and sold their stocks. The programme requires that they should get gold up again and stocks down, foreseeing as they do the inevitable destiny of both this winter, when money becomes a drug in the market, and gold, under the disbursements of the Treasury, falls to within a few per cent. of par. Even if Austria has formed an alliance with France, and the war is to spread over all Europe, so much the better for this country. Capital will again come here, and in such a stream as to possibly depress gold to par. Yesterday morning after the rupture of the armistice negotiations, the Bank of England showed a gain in bullion. The statements for several weeks immediately preceding show a loss of specie. What is the inference? Is it not that with the prolongation of the war the money of the Continent is drifting to London? The bank begins to lose specie when peace is mooted and an armistice almost agreed upon. The bank gains in specie when the war is renewed. Of the speculative character of the movement in the Gold Room an estimate may be formed when the loan market is observed to be maintained in the interest of the cliques who have commenced to make gold scarce, that they may have all the selling to themselves. The rate opened at 2 per cent. for carrying, but they bid it up to 1-64@1-32 for borrowing for to-morrow."

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Battle of Orleans.

The Prussians Reinforced

Threatened Siege of Lille.

Energetic Defense Preparations.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Armistice Rupture Not Final.

TOURS, Nov. 12.—The Government authorities here do not regard the rupture in the negotiations for an armistice as final.

Garibaldi's Movements.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Germans have occupied Brancourt and Etapes.

On Thursday, after the battle between Montbellard and the Swiss border, General Garibaldi, with 12,000 men, marched on Belfort.

The Battle Near Orleans.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The scene of the battle between the forces of General Palladines and those of General Von Der Tann was at Cailmaic, a small village on the Loire, near Orleans, and not at Coulommieres, where some correspondents place it. The last named place is a town in the Department of the Seine-et-Marne, and only a few miles east of Paris.

Von Der Tann Reinforced.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Queen Augusta received the following despatch from King William yesterday afternoon, dated at Versailles on the 11th:—General Von Der Tann yesterday retired from Orleans to Thoury, before a superior force of the enemy. He fought the French, however, all the way. He has already been reinforced by General Whittich and Prince Olrich. The latter came up from Chartres. The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will also join his forces to those of Von Der Tann to-day.

Prussian Movements.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Prussians have plundered the little town of Achy, near Beauvois, in the Department of the Oise.

The French Admiral at Cuxhaven has restored the free navigation of the North and Baltic seas to neutrals.

Violation of International Law.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The *North German Gazette* referring to the sinking of the German bark Charlotte by the French man-of-war De Salx, says it was a flagrant violation of international law. Action in the matter will be taken by Prussia at the proper time.

Liverpool Races.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12 —Yesterday was the last day of the Liverpool autumn meeting. The interest centered in the contest for the Liverpool autumn cup of £200 added; handicap sweepstakes of £25 each, £15 forfeit, about a mile and a half; closed with 117 subscribers. After a fine race, Johnston's brown colt Exciseman, three years old, won, beating Saunders' Indian Ocean, three years old, second, and Sir J. Hawley's Rosicrucian, five years old, third. The betting before the start was about 9 to 1 against Exciseman.

Prussia's Constitution and Constitutional Platform.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The New York *Herald* special correspondent telegraphs from Berlin, at an early hour this morning, that the Prussian Government has just had advices from Tours which report that confusion and anarchy still reign and are increasing at the seat of government of France, while the German army under command of Prince Frederick Charles is advancing south rapidly.

CONSTITUTIONALISM.

The discussions on the new constitution of Germany are proceeding very favorably at Versailles. The Bavarian difficulty and ministerial objections of some few of the representatives of South German interests will be surmounted.

The Austrian Government will not be allowed to have a voice in the matter, as it is said to be one which the German governments consider as being strictly their own and affecting their own internal condition and the affairs of their peoples solely.

The treaty of Prague has nothing whatever to do with the matter or the exigency which exists for a new territorial reorganization and reconstruction of Germany. The demands which are ascribed to the Austrian Government, and which, it is alleged, insist that a revision and alteration of the treaty of Prague have been rendered indispensable by the new order of affairs which now presents on the Continent, are held here (Berlin) as inadmissible.

VON BEUST AN ENEMY TO GERMAN UNITY.

Baron Beust, of Austria, is regarded in the Prussian capital as an enemy to German unity, and it is said that while he directs the foreign affairs and shapes the foreign policy of Austria and Hungary, the existence and maintenance of amicable relations between those powers and North Germany is rendered almost impossible, and this notwithstanding the reported cordiality of their diplomacy.

These latter reports are circulated, it is said, and used designedly with the view of inducing the Hungarian legislators to vote the national budget of Austria.

The ill-feeling which was produced in Berlin by the receipt of a despatch from Premier von Beust, in Vienna, on the 20th ultimo, regarding the proposal for an armistice between Prussia and France, exists still and is increasing in intensity.

SUSPICION OF ENGLAND.

England's position towards the belligerents is regarded with suspicion by Prussia, and, on the whole, Germany is resolved not to tolerate interference by neutrals or otherwise either in the war of her management of her own affairs, no matter from what source soever the attempt may come.

The Defense of Lille—Strength of the Place—Vast Resources.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The special correspondent of the *Herald*, stationed at Lille, writes on the 10th inst. by telegram as follows:—

In view of the approach of a bombardment by the Prussians, the French military organization of direction, and for the production of material of war, is most complete. There are just now employed civil and military engineers, constructors, mechanics, iron-founders, and copper-founders. They are at work in the foundries for the fabrication of cannon, mortars, mitrailleuses, and chassepots. It is made obligatory on the direction to distribute a full supply of chassepots to the National Guard. The latter weapons have to be given gratuitously by the contractors.

There are ten thousand workmen employed on the exterior and interior works of fortification between Porte Vauban and Porte Arras.

An ambulance corps has been organized under the direction of the city physicians.

Orders have been given by the authorities to the citizens to lay in a stock of provisions calculated as being sufficient for a six months' supply.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The experience which has been gained by the inhabitants of Strasburg and Paris is turned to account and profit here. Each inhabitant provides himself with home necessaries. Heads of families are directed to furnish as food quantities of potatoes, white beans, rice, smoked meat, butter, and oil. A certain weight of coal for fuel is also set forth as necessary.

Immense supplies of forage for cattle have also been laid past.

The population of the city consists of 132,000 regular residents, non-combatants before the war; 30,000 regular soldiers, with 20,000 fighting men drawn from the surrounding country.

The facility for obtaining food and other necessary supplies is very great, owing to the extreme fertility of the soil in the neighborhood and with six lines of railroad running through the rural districts into the city.

FORTIFICATIONS AND ARMAMENT.

The fortifications of Lille are regarded by competent authorities to be the finest series of inland works in Europe, being Vauban's professional *chef d'œuvre*. These works are superior in every way to those of Paris or Strasburg.

The ramparts are of an average height of thirty-five feet, in the interior having a good military road, making an entire circuit of the defenses.

The casemates, magazines, and shell-rooms are of solid masonry.

There are 500 guns mounted on the works at the present moment.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The steamship City of Paris takes $200,000 in specie to Europe to-day.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Mary Mohrman Murder—Trial of John Hanlon—Something Startling.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

This morning the arguments of counsel in this case were to be resumed, Mr. O'Neill opening for the prisoner.

Before Mr. O'Neil arose to speak, Mr. Brewster said to the court that last night, for the first time, he and his colleague learned that there was a witness who would prove that prior to Dunn's acquaintance with Hanlon the former had received a copy of the *Police Gazette*, containing all the facts of Mary Mohrman's murder, and also learned that he was informed that if he would testify he would be pardoned. He felt it his duty to state this to the court, and offer the witness, who would prove this.

Mr. O'Neill was put under oath and made the following affidavit:—Yesterday morning, before the beginning of Mr. Hagert's address, a person came to him and gave him this information; he found the witness who was to prove this fact in Dock street, and then apprized the Court of the matter. The name the man gave was Tate—Samuel Tate.

P. E. Carroll, junior counsel for the prisoner, was also sworn and said:—At the instance of Mr. O'Neill I went to a barber shop in Dock street, below Spruce, to find this man, and was directed to Water street, and then to Spruce street wharf; I found him and took him to Mr. O'Neill's office, where he said if he had time he would find other witnesses to the same effect; he brought one with him this morning; I think his name is Thomas Peirce.

Mr. Brewster was sworn, and said he had no knowledge of this information before he received it from Mr. O'Neill.

The other gentlemen said the same.

Judge Ludlow said—Under the oaths taken by the prisoner's counsel we cannot doubt the course we ought to adopt in this case, and therefore allow them to examine the witness.

Samuel Tate sworn—I am an oysterman; I live at No. 316 S. Front street; I knew Michael Dunn, who was examined in this case; I last seen him, I suppose, twelve or fourteen months ago; I seen him in cell letter A, south side, second floor, Moyamensing Prison; I had a conversation with him there.

Mr. Brewster—State, if you know, whether Dunn at that time had access to any newspapers, and if so, what were they?

Answer—Yes, sir, he had; I gave them to him myself; they were the *National Police Gazette*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and different other papers.

Q.—Now what had the *Police Gazette* in it?

Mr. Hagert. I object; the best evidence of the contents of the paper is the paper itself.

Mr. O'Neill. Then we call upon the Commonwealth to produce it.

Mr. Hagert. It never was in our possession.

Judge Ludlow. The paper must be produced, or its loss accounted for before secondary evidence of contents is admitted.

Objection sustained.

Q. Did you know if those papers of which you have spoken contained an account of the murder of Mary Mohrman?

Mr. Hagert. This is still more objectionable, because leading.

Judge Ludlow. Objection sustained.

Question by Mr. Brewster. Did you 12, 13, or 14 months ago converse with Michael Dunn upon the subject of the reported murder of Mary Mohrman?

Mr. Hagert. That is also objected to; this witness is to be treated as if he had been called with the other witnesses for the defense, and these questions should have been asked Dunn if he was to be contradicted.

After further discussion the objection was withdrawn, and the witness answered,

I did.

Question—Did he know of her death at that time, and the circumstances connected with it, as they were made public?

Answer—After he had read the paper I gave him he made a remark (checked by counsel); he knew; this conversation was on the convict side of the prison; I was a cutter of leather in the prison; I was convicted of larceny and served out my time; I worked in the cell next to him and talked with him through the hole in the wall every day, and he asked me if I had any papers.

Cross-examined—I got out of prison on that charge on the 7th of December last; I have been in since on the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons; I got out on that charge the 7th of September; the first charge I was in for three years; I was not in for safe blowing; that was not my first conviction; in 1861-2 I was convicted for burglary; that was the beginning of it, and September last was the end of it as far as I have got; those were my only convictions; I was not on the 23d of October then convicted of forgery in this court and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary; I was in Moyamensing Prison then; Francis Evans was convicted with me for burglary; I do not know what became of Evans; he cut his way out of prison and escaped; the house, No. 316 South Front street, is tenanted, and I rent the third story back room; I occupied it two months; I showed these papers to Dunn twelve or fourteen months ago; John Dunn occupied the cell in which I gave the papers; John Dunn was the man to whom I showed these papers; that is the only name I knew him by, and he told me that was his name; I got these papers from a prisoner named Henry Smith, who was in the cell beneath me; we traded out of the window; he gave them tome. I judge, 16 months ago; I put a line from out of my window, and he tied them to it; I made the line out of shoe threads; kept the papers in my cell, generally in the pillow, and I had them a month or two before giving them to Dunn; I have not read one-tenth of the report of this trial.

The other witness, Peirce, was called, but not answering, officers were sent out to bring him in, and during their absence the court adjourned.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, Nov. 12, 1870.

In the money market there is a steady demand, and rates are quite firm at former quotations. As usual on the last day of the week the brokers are in good force in the market, the speculative transactions being large. The supply and demand are about equal, which accounts for the uniform steadiness of the rates. We quote call loans at 5½@6½ per cent., and first-class mercantile paper ranges from 7@9 per cent. The banks are doing a limited business at the legal rate.

Gold is active and stronger, opening at 111¾, declining to 111¾ and closing at ¾.

Government bonds are quiet but steady at a slight decline.

Stocks were active and quite strong. Sales of City 6s new at 102½ and old at 101¾.

Reading Railroad sold at 51, with free sales. Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46; Philadelphia and Erie at 26½; Lehigh Valley at 59¾; Pennsylvania at 59¾@59¾; Norristown at 100, and Camden and Amboy at 115.

Canal shares improved. Sales of Lehigh at 32¾ and Schuylkill preferred at 16¾.

Bank stocks were quiet. Sales of Mechanics' at 31¾.

In miscellaneous shares the only sale was in Hestonville Railroad at 15¾@15½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$9000 W Chester R 7s 2days	97	23 sh Penna	opg. lots 59½
$1000 City 6s, N. 2d	102⅜	245 do	c&p. 59½
$2000 Read 6s, 44-80. bds	97⅜	18 do	opg&l. 59⅝
$30000 Pa 1 m 6s	103⅜	209 do	opg&l. 59½
$1000 Read deb bds	89⅜	200 do	1s.s60. 59⅝
$2000 Pa & N Y C 7s		200 do	59½
lots	99⅜	100 do	59⅝
$2000 do	85. 99⅜	100 sh Read R	c. 51
$2000 do	99⅜	40 do	1s.51 3-16
$1000 Phila & E 7s	88⅜	100 do	810nat. 51
$1000 do	c. 88⅜	200 do	1s. 51
$200 City 6s, Old	101	100 do	s30. 51
$1200 do	1 cts. 101⅛	100 do	51
$2000 O C & A 7s	77⅜	10 sh Phil & T R	115
$2000 do	77⅜	100 sh O C & A R	b30 56
$1000 Leh 6s gold	89¼	100 sh Sch N Pf	c. 16⅜
35 sh C & A R	1s. 115	105 sh Leh Nav St	32⅜
12 sh Norrist'n R	109	15 do	32⅜
5 sh Leh V R	c. 59⅝	30 sh Hestonville	15⅜
11 do	1s. 59⅝	100 sh Phil & E R	26⅜
18 do	59⅝	6 sh Mech Bank	31¼

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1862, 108⅛@108¼; do. 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1865, new, 109⅜@109⅝; do. 1867, do. 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1868, do. 109⅞@109⅞; 10-40s, 106¼@106¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111½; Gold, 111¼@111½; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 82⅝@83⅝; Central Pacific Railroad, 90⅝@91⅝; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 73@74⅝.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@113½; 5-20s of 1862, 108¼@108⅜; do. 1864, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 1865, 107⅜@107⅝; do., July, 1865, 109⅜@109⅝; do., July, 1867, 109⅝@109⅞; do. July, 1868, 109⅜@110; 5s '0-40, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111¼@111⅝. Gold, 111¼@111⅝.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅛	12·11 P. M.	111⅛
10·12 "	111⅛	12·13 "	111⅛
10·53 "	111⅛	12·15 "	111⅛
10·57 "	111⅛	12·17 "	111⅛
11·35 "	111⅛	12·20 "	111⅛
11·49 "	111⅛	12·22 "	111⅛
11·50 "	111⅛	12·25 "	111⅛
12·10 P. M.	111⅛	12·45 "	111⅛

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Nov. 12.—The Flour market is without change worthy of special note. There is very little demand either for shipment or home consumption, and 1600 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; Pennsylvania extra at $5; Wisconsin extra family at 5·50@5·75; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·37½; Pennsylvania and Illinois do. do. at $6·12½@6·50; Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at $5@5·25, including 800 barrels Quaker City Mills on private terms. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

Wheat is in fair demand, and we reduce our quotations 2@3c. Sales of 3000 bushels Indiana red at $1·35@1·37½; 1600 bushels do. amber and 3000 bushels do. white on private terms. Rye may be quoted at 92@93c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet and prices are hardly maintained. Sales of old yellow at 88@90c.; new yellow and mixed at 75@80c.; and old Western mixed at 82@86c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels at 54@55c. for white Western and 50@51c. for dark. In Barley and Malt no further sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $26 ₮ ton.

Cloverseed is less active and weak. Sales at $6·25@6·40. In Timothy and Flaxseed nothing doing.

Whisky is 1c. lower. Sales of 50 bushels Western iron-bound at 88c. and 35 bushels. do. wood-bound at 88c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Arrived, steamship Tybee, from St. Domingo City. The Swatara was there on the 2d inst. The Nantasket and Yantic were at Samana Bay on the 3d, all well.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 12.—Arrived, yacht Anonmy, from New York, with a hunting party.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 12

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....49 | 11 A. M.....57 | 2 P. M.....60

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer Salvor, Herring, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Norton Stover, Price, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, Wilmington, N.C., do.
Schr M. & E. Henderson, Biber, Boston, do.
Schr Caroline Young, Young, do. do.
Schr J. S. Weldin, Crowell, Providence, Sinnickson & Co
Schr H. Blackman, Jones, Bristol, do.
Schr E. F. Crowell, Howes, Lynn, do.
Schr M. M. Merriman, Babbitt, Dighton, do.
Schr J. W. Hine, Lane, New Haven, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Saw a ship at anchor off Bombay Hook, supposed to be bound down.
Steamship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Decatur Oaks, Perry, from Portsmouth, N. H., with apples.
Schr Edw. Thomas, Seward, from City Point, with bark.
Schr J. H. Wainwright, Adams, from Boston.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, do.
Schr James S. Shindler, Lee, do.
Schr J. B. Van Dusen, Corson, do.
Schr Alexander, Baker, from Norwich.
Schr W. F. Phelps, Rutter, from Salem, Mass.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde &

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

WE are glad to notice that the proposed Convention continues to attract the favorable attention of a number of journals in the interior, and that the necessity for a radical revision of the fundamental law of the Commonwealth is generally acknowledged. The ultimate success of this movement will depend in a large degree upon the spirit in which it is conducted and the character of the delegates chosen by the people. It is possible that the Constitution might in some respects be injured instead of being improved, and weak or bad men would affect a Convention as injuriously as they affect the Legislature. What is needed is that the best members of both parties should make an earnest endeavor to promote the interests of the people, and if the voters of Pennsylvania improve the opportunity likely to be presented, this great end can be secured. But already hints are thrown out that some of the Democrats will make a desperate effort to have the Registry law abrogated by the convention, that attempts will be made to overthrow some of the existing restrictions upon corporations, and in various other ways private axes will be ground. It is far better, however, to incur the risk of such dangers, against which the people have the sure safeguard afforded by an opportunity to vote down an obnoxious new Constitution, than to suffer the present Constitution to remain unamended. It is vitally important that deliverance from the existing evils should be energetically sought, and in addition to the various reform propositions to which we have heretofore referred, it is perhaps desirable that provision should be made for the election by popular vote of a Lieutenant-Governor, as well as for a restraint of the pardoning power, which has been sadly abused by our Executives. The most important object to be obtained, however, is the reformation of the Legislature. If a plan can be devised whereby good men can be sent to Harrisburg to pass good general laws, they will correct evils as they are developed from time to time. We know of no constitutional change which seems so likely to effect this end as an increase in the number of members. Practically this system works well in New England, many of her best citizens being every year chosen as legislators. The objection is made in some quarters that an increase of the number of members would convert the Legislature into a mere mob; but the proceedings of the National House of Representatives, containing nearly two hundred and fifty members, of the British House of Commons, which contains more than six hundred and fifty members, and of the National Conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties, prove the fallacy of this objection. In large deliberative bodies men of real talent generally attain leadership, donkeys and imbeciles are coughed down, and comprehensive measures of general importance are much more apt to be considered than petty private bills. In our present Legislature the real leaders are notorious mainly for their venality; useful public laws never receive attentive consideration; the public interests are habitually neglected; and the bodies now annually assembled in the Capitol at Harrisburg thus lack the very characteristics which enlarged membership seems to give to national conventions, the House of Representatives, and the House of Commons.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

THE Democratic politicians of New York have made up their minds to claim not merely the leadership of the party, in a general sense, but the next Presidential nominee. To answer the objections likely to arise from Seymour's candidacy in 1868, with its disastrous consequences, the *World* alleges that that nomination was forced upon the last National Convention by the Western Democracy despite Seymour's protests and the opposition of the New York delegation. Tammany and Tweed have set their virtuous hearts upon the nomination of John T. Hoffman. He has been the serviceable tool of the rascals of his party in New York city and in Albany, and millions of money will be wrung from the New York tax-payers to promote the present intrigue for enthroning him at Washington. The Democracy of the future is to be embodied in Hoffman, Free-trade, and Tammany thievery. By the revenue-reform movement, which has already weakened Republican strength in several important quarters, the Tweedites hope to promote the additional Northern defections which are necessary to secure Democratic ascendancy, while in the South selfish and wrangling Republican leaders are rapidly paving the way for the complete overthrow of the Republican party. Under this programme Pennsylvania is marked out as a victim from the outset. Her industrial interests are to be sacrificed for the benefit of the New York importing houses and European manufacturers, and the influence of her Democracy, in Democratic councils, is to be overshadowed by the commanding decrees of their triumphant New York brethren. These circumstances, however, fortunately increase the chances for continuing Republican ascendancy in Pennsylvania at the moment when the necessity for securing her aid in the next Presidential election becomes imperative. If the late Congressional contests are to be regarded as a test of public sentiment, the loss of the Keystone State in 1872 would be fatal to the Republican party. If she follows New York, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, Florida, and Alabama into the Democratic camp, the Democratic party will regain control of the National Government; and the great political necessity of the hour is to strengthen Republicanism in this Commonwealth. Since the attempt to redeem New York has proved a dead failure, there is no more important field for patriotism, prudence, and partisan efforts than this neglected Cinderella of the American sisterhood.

A BUREAU OF NAVAL JUSTICE.

PLATO wrote a rather extensive work for the purpose of defining justice, but the impossible commonwealth by means of which alone he concluded that abstract justice could be realized, presented a good many peculiar features that we Americans, who live under a republic that is some degrees removed from ideal perfection, would consider manifestly unjust. There is a good deal of injustice under our system, undoubtedly, and if abstract justice cannot be realized under either an ideal or a practical republic, the advocates for fair play and no favors may well conclude that they have a task before them as endless as that of Sisyphus. By a reasonable amount of vigilance in looking out for our own interests, we in civil life can, however, as a rule, manage to pass through the world without being called upon to seriously speculate upon Plato's problem; but there are a good many evidences to prove that in our military service, and especially in the naval branch of it, a clear and definite understanding of what the word justice means is sadly needed. It is therefore with a certain amount of satisfaction that we note the fact that the first steps have been taken for the organization of a Bureau of Justice in the Navy Department, and we sincerely hope that the results it will achieve will be commensurate with the importance of the subject over which it will have jurisdiction. Candidly, we have no very great idea that this Bureau will immediately, at least, accomplish a great deal in the way of convincing officers who sit upon courts-martial that certain clearly defined laws of Congress, no less than the abstract principles of justice, ought to guide their decisions, and not their own individual or class prejudices. The whole present organization of the navy, its traditions and its system of training, which commences from the first hour that a midshipman sets his foot in the Academy at Annapolis, forbid us to hope that any average naval court-martial will be able to judge the offenses of an Admiral according to the same standard as those of a common sailor. A bureau presided over by old line officers, hardened in the traditions and prejudices of their class, is not exactly the place where a court-martial finding and sentence will be likely to receive impartial revision. But while our expectations of good to be accomplished by the proposed bureau are not particularly exalted, we do expect considerable edification from the report which the Secretary of the Navy has ordered Rear-Admiral A. A. Harwood and Captain W. G. Temple to make for the information of Congress and the country. These officers have just been named Judge-Advocate and Assistant Judge-Advocate of the Navy, and their appointment is considered the first step towards the organization of a Bureau of Justice in the Navy Department. In order to provide them with employment the Secretary has directed that they shall review all the records of trials in the navy, whether by general or summary courts, and advise the Secretary in regard to the proceedings and sentence in each case.

If Admiral Harwood and Captain Temple do their work thoroughly, their report will be interesting if not agreeable reading, and it will prove to an astonished country that the proceedings, the findings, and the sentences of naval courts-martial in innumerable instances have been marked by the most flagrant injustice and violation of the rights of persons accused of offenses against military law. To go no further back than the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, the records of the Navy Department will show how Secretary Welles repeatedly set aside sentences of naval courts-martial because they were contrary to law, and how the stinging rebukes that he administered time and again to the officers comprising such courts were unable to produce any decided reform in the administration of naval justice.

As specimen nuggets from the mine in which the new naval Judge Advocate and his assistant have been directed to work, we may mention the case of Surgeon Greene, who was convicted and sentenced for the high crime and misdemeanor of refusing to declare a sick man well at the bidding of his commanding officer; the case of Lieutenant-Commander Seely, who was convicted of outrageous cruelty to seamen under his command, and who was merely sentenced to a reprimand from the Secretary and to suspension for a few months;—this sentence was essentially the same as that in Dr. Greene's case, and it was only procured by the Secretary sending the findings of the court back for revision several times. It is worthy of note also that Seely's commanding officer, who was responsible to a great extent for his performances, was never put on trial at all;—and the case of Second Assistant Engineer William Pollard, who was expelled from the service notwithstanding the fact that not a single technical offense was proven against him. He was cashiered by a court-martial upon "general principles," because some of his superior officers considered him a nuisance in persistently sticking for his legal rights, and refusing to allow himself to be overriden. The injustice of the sentence in Mr. Pollard's case was recognized clearly by Congress, which passed a law at its last session authorizing his reinstatement.

The two first cases we have mentioned are tolerably familiar to the public, and they are excellent examples of the manner in which naval justice is administered in the different cases of line and staff officers, and an impartial public may well inquire, if such a discrepancy exists in the application of the rules of law and equity to line and staff officers of about equal rank, what must be the difference between the treatment that an Admiral and a common sailor are likely to receive from a court of naval gentlemen sworn to judge impartially according to the law and the evidence? That a Bureau of Justice in the Navy Department will accomplish much towards reforming the state of affairs we have indicated we do not believe, but if the report of Admiral Harwood and Captain Temple is properly prepared, it may call the attention of Congress and the country to a great wrong that ought to be remedied, and may prevent the passage of a law that will do away with some of the obsolete features of courts-martial that are disgraceful to the civilization of the age, and that will provide some system of trying persons accused of military offenses under which they may have reasonable expectations of receiving justice with as much certainty as they would receive it in the civil courts.

IF anything can add to the satisfaction felt by the citizens of Philadelphia in paying that portion of their tax bills which goes to the support of the police, it will be the reflection that some of these gentlemen are so full of patriotism that the confines of the city and State are too narrow for its exhibition. To what better use can we put our municipal funds than the payment of men who foment riots at a Camden election?

THE NEXT HOUSE.

Its Political Standing According to the Latest Returns—A Probable Republican Majority of 39.

In the table below we give the result of the elections for members of the Forty-second Congress, according to the latest returns received, the delegations marked thus (*) being estimated, as elections in these States have not yet been held. The standing of the House in the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses is also given:—

	40TH CONGRESS.		41ST CONGRESS.		42D CONGRESS	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	6	—	4	2	3	3
Arkansas	2	—	2	1	1	2
California	1	2	1	2	*1	*2
Connecticut	1	3	3	1	*3	*1
Delaware	—	1	—	1	—	1
Florida	1	—	1	—	—	1
Georgia	4	3	—	—	*3	*4
Illinois	11	3	10	4	7	7
Indiana	8	7	7	4	6	5
Iowa	6	—	6	—	6	—
Kansas	1	—	1	—	1	—
Kentucky	1	7	—	9	1	8
Louisiana	4	—	3	—	4	1
Maine	5	—	5	—	5	—
Maryland	1	4	—	5	—	5
Massachusetts	10	—	10	—	10	—
Michigan	6	—	6	—	5	1
Minnesota	2	—	1	1	2	—
Mississippi	—	—	5	—	5	—
Missouri	8	1	7	2	5	4
Nebraska	1	—	1	—	1	—
Nevada	1	—	1	—	1	—
N. Hampshire	3	—	3	—	*3	—
New Jersey	3	2	2	3	3	2
New York	20	11	19	12	15	16
N. Carolina	7	—	6	1	2	5
Ohio	16	3	14	5	14	5
Oregon	1	—	—	1	—	1
Pennsylvania	18	6	18	6	13	11
Rhode Island	2	—	2	—	2	—
S. Carolina	4	—	4	—	4	—
Tennessee	8	—	8	—	2	6
Texas	—	—	3	1	*2	*2
Vermont	3	—	3	—	3	—
Virginia	—	—	3	5	3	5
W. Virginia	3	—	3	—	1	2
Wisconsin	6	1	5	1	4	2
Totals	173	59	167	67	141	102
	59		67		102	
Rep. maj.	123		100		39	

A full House consists of 243 members. We make the prospective Republican majority in the next House 39, and do not believe that later returns will materially reduce it.

—Pittsburg roughs find amusement in smashing $150 panes of glass.

—Parson Broderick's fee was four seed cucumbers for marrying a couple of Iowans.

—A club of students in the Baptist Theological Seminary at Chicago are boarding themselves at a cost for provisions of $1 a week each.

—A Western millpond is annoyed by a snake, sixteen feet long and as big as a stove pipe, which makes way with ducks and goslings with perfect ease.

—In Utah "sweet clover" grows from six to ten feet high, and a shrewd Yankee thinks a good thing might be made by tapping it for sap in the "sugar season."

NOTICES.

FALL OVERCOATS.—*Light and Medium Weight, just the thing for cool mornings and evenings; also for moderately cool weather all winter. More useful, in fact, than a heavy Overcoat, and much lower in price. Best assortment in the city, and sold at lowest price.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

REDUCTION IN PRICES, OCTOBER, 1870.—Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.'s celebrated instruments, for sale in Philadelphia, only at Gould & Fischer's Elegant Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. See their new and beautiful resonant cases, with euphone solo stop.

PORTABLE ORGANS.

Style 1—4 octaves, 1 set of reeds.....price $50
Style 2—4 octaves, 2 sets of reeds, with knee stop..... " 65

CABINET ORGANS.

Style A—5 octaves, 1 stop, *Tremulant*....price, $100
Style C—5 octaves, 5 stops, " .... " 125
Style D—5 octaves, 6 stops, " .... " 150
Style E—5 octaves, 7 stops, " .... " 175
Style G—5 octaves, 5 stops, *Double Reed*, Resonant Case..... " 170
No. 21, 5 octaves, 5 stops, *Double Reed*, solid walnut. *Vox Humana*..... " 160
No. 45, 5 octaves, 5 stops, *Double Reed*, Resonant Case, every improvement " 200
No. 47, 5 octaves, 5 stops, *Double Reed*, Resonant Case, Euphone Solo Stop. " 225

George Steck & Co's Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos. Also, Bradbury and Haines Bros.' Pianos.

GOULD & FISCHER.

J. E. GOULD. WM. G. FISCHER.

ECONOMY IN FUEL AND LABOR.—We commend to the public favor the "*Improved Gold Medal Salamander Hot-Air Furnace*," which has stood the trial for four years, and has given perfect satisfaction. It is made of the best material and is easily repaired. The construction is simple, and it is self-cleaning, burning the whole season without rekindling. The joints are self-backing—consequently always tight; and it may be considered self-feeding, as attention is not required more frequently than once in twenty-four hours. With all these virtues it is a most powerful heater, and the air from it is pure, moist, and free from all impurities.

Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed by the manufacturer, Mr. John S. Clark, who invites an examination of them at his warerooms, No. 1008 Market street.

CLARK'S GOLD MEDAL RANGE—NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND BUILDERS.—Now is the time to make your selection of a good Baking and Heating Range. The Gold Medal has never failed to give satisfaction. It is the cheapest—because the best—Range in the market. It consumes very little fuel, and will heat three rooms in the coldest of weather. It is so constructed as to allow the heat to pass off, in warm weather, without heating the rooms. Do not fail to examine the Gold Medal Range, before making your purchases, at the warerooms of

JOHN S. CLARK, Manufacturer,
No. 1008 Market street,

Sole Agent and Manufacturer of the Improved Baltimore Base-burning Fireplace Heater.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE FACTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT THE

Closing Out Sale of Books, Chromos, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT THE OLD STAND

No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

I.

IT IS A BONA FIDE CLOSING OUT.

The subscriber intending to retire from the RETAIL BUSINESS on JANUARY 1, 1871, has rented his store from that date, and the stock must be sold.

II.

WE HAVE A SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND.

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Every variety of the
Finest qualities of Cloths,
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Heavy or Light,
Of the Finest Wool,
Of the Choicest Patterns,
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In Its Ready-Made Department

Cannot be excelled in
Variety of Stock,
Beauty of Stock,
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Cheapness of Price.

OUR GREAT BROWN HALL
IN ITS CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Is far ahead of every other house in
Richness of materials,
Promptness of manufacture,
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All men and all boys wanting
Reliable Clothes at the lowest prices

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AND GUARANTEED TO GIVE MORE SATISFACTION TO THE WEARER THAN ALL THE LOW-PRICED SUITS AT ALL THE HALLS IN THE CITY.

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READY-MADE

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Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.

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Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

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FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

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A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

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SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

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JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Has just received a large invoice of

French Silk and Wool Poplins,

In all Shades,

TO BE SOLD AT 75 CENTS AND $1 00 PER YARD.

These goods were bought for CASH at LESS than "GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION," and at the above prices are the CHEAPEST and most elegant Fabrics offered this season. 9 24 stuth4p1m

SILKS.

EXAMINE

GEORGE FRYER'S

STOCK OF

Black and Fancy Silks

Before Purchasing.

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

9 23 2m PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK SILKS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

PERKINS & CO.,

9 South NINTH Street

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EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invites attention to his Stock of

Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Evening Silks,
New Dress Goods.

Silk Cloaking Velvets,

SILK PLUSHES,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
VELVETEENS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,

All of which will be sold at the Lowest Market Prices. [9 5 mws3m4p

EVER SINCE 1853

We have been on

Spring Garden Street

We aimed at building up a Large Trade. We have succeeded.

OUR FOUNDATIONS WERE:
FAIRNESS,
POLITENESS,
STEADINESS.
PERSEVERANCE.

Our Present Stock is

Magnificent in Style, Wonderful in Variety, and Very Reasonable indeed in Prices.

Some Specialties.

New and Seasonable Dress Goods.
New and Fashionable Shawls
Rich Black Silks, Poplins and Plaids.
Blankets, Flannels, Cassimeres, Cloths, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Hdkfs.
Piano Covers, Marseilles Quilts, Kid Gloves, etc.

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GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

Dress Goods

To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Eighth Street Emporium for

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.

For Bargains call at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

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REAL ESTATE,

WEST PHILADELPHIA, CHESNUT Street, west of Fortieth, at Public Sale, by M. THOMAS & SONS, November 15. 11 12 2t*

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

THE HEAVENLY PORT.

Sailing on the boisterous ocean,
Far from home and far from land;
Lord! from Thee we seek protection:
Guide and guard us with Thy hand.

When with fears and dangers compassed,
May we find Thee strong to save!
All our hope, our trust, we centre
On His might, who walk'd the wave.

May Thy mercy safe return us
From the perils of the deep;
O'er the world's wide ocean guide us,
Bring us to the port we seek.

JEHOVAH—JESUS TRIUMPHANT.

"Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion."—Psalm ii, 6.

What a glorious consideration is this! Amid all the dying circumstances of this poor perishing world, and the startling events that are now shaking empires to their very foundation, how cheering is the reflection that there is a kingdom which can never be moved, and a King who will eternally and uninterruptedly reign! Nothing can disprove this great and glorious fact. Perplexing and bewildering as is the external working and general appearance of events, yet naught has arisen, nor can arise, to interfere with, much less to frustrate, the divine purposes of Him who "worketh all things after the counsel of His own will" (Eph. i, 11). Blessed be His great and adorable name, "He doth according to His will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth; and none dare stay His hand, or say unto Him, What doest thou?" (Dan. iv, 35). "The Lord sitteth upon the flood; yea, the Lord sitteth King for ever" (Psalm xxix, 10). And the real—and only happy—position of a child of God, under the present aspect of things, is to seek and to realize grace from on high, in order to "be still and know that He is God;" for "He will be exalted among the heathen; He will be exalted in the earth" (Psalm xlvi, 10). The mercy is to rest in Him, and to rejoice in the fact that, however subtle the enemy, or whatever the artifices of men as prompted by the wicked one, nothing can by any means interfere with, or even in the least-wise retard, the course which Jehovah, from all eternity, designed to pursue. The powers of darkness, as well as all the combined efforts of man, can but be subservient to the wise and unerring will and pleasure of Him who is "wonderful in counsel and excellent in working" (Isaiah xxviii, 29).

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—Only four Episcopal churches in Ohio discard the use of the surplice, and perhaps only one out of Ohio, that in Hanover, Mass.

—The Episcopalians of Oregon have contributed more than $20,000 for educational and church purposes since Bishop Morris commenced his labors in that field.

—The Episcopal bishops of New York have met and arranged for the formation of such a federate council of the State dioceses as the last General Convention allowed.

—The Rev. Philander K. Cady, D. D., has been elected Professor of Systematic Divinity in the General Episcopal Seminary in New York city, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Mahan, of Baltimore.

METHODIST.

—The Lynchburg *Virginian* learns that the Rev. Dr. Munsey, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, "has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Central Methodist Church in Baltimore, and will at once enter upon his new field of labor."

—Central College, Southern Methodist, at Fayette, Missouri, has completed an endowment of $100,000, some $80,000 of which the late Dr. Smith had raised.

—The Rev. J. S. Inskip writes to the *Home Journal* that up to October 26th there had been two hundred and sixty-five conversions at Eutaw Street Church, Baltimore.

—At the late meeting of the Methodist Conference of Wisconsin the Rev. O. B. Thayer, a Protestant clergyman of Chicago, was admitted to membership; also the Rev. J. V. Treuery, from the Primitive Methodist Church.

—The Wesleyan Methodist Society of Duxbury, Mass., has voted unanimously for union with the Congregationalists.

—At the recent session of the Oregon Conference several Indian converts gave an account of their conversion through an interpreter. Among the members of the Conference is an Indian convert—Rev. Thomas Pearne—who is now stationed at Fort Simcoe.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. Dr. B. Tucker Lacy has been appointed Superintendent of Missions in the Synod of Missouri; and the Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson has been appointed Superintendent of Sustentation in the Synod of Kentucky.

—The evangelist of the Central Presbytery of Mississippi, the Rev. R. McInnis, reports abundant fruits of his labors. Since the last meeting of the Presbytery three new churches have been organized, with an aggregate membership of fifty persons. One hundred and fifteen members have been received into the church. Eight ruling elders have been ordained and installed. He has preached one hundred and fifty-four times, baptized twenty adults and over twenty infants.

—The Union Theological Seminary, in University-place, New York, is to be removed to the upper part of the city, where lots have been purchased on which to build. Half a million dollars is needed for this purpose, of which $310,000 have already been either subscribed or pledged.

BAPTIST.

—The anniversary meeting of the Baptists of Massachusetts, held in Fitchburg October 25, developed a remarkable fact. The body consists of 307 ordained clergymen, and there are but 266 churches in the commonwealth. This is only another instance of the excess of supply over demand in the old State—in excess specially to be observed in all the learned professions.

—The Rev. Dr. Hague accepts the cordial invitation of the church at Orange, N. J., to become its pastor.

—The colored Baptists of Kentucky are to have a theological school at Frankfort, and have bought fifty acres of land for the purpose.

—The Rev. J. W. M. Williams, D. D., of Baltimore, Md., has been called to the Presidency of Georgetown College, Ky., and the Rev. Henry McDonald has been elected Professor of Theology and pastor of the church at Georgetown.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The new building of the Yale Theological Seminary is now complete in its appointments, and is occupied by the students, who number this year about thirty-five.

—The Rev. Mr. Wright, of the Berkeley Street Church, Boston, declines the call to the Second Congregational Church of San Francisco.

—The Rev. C. Morris Wines has received a unanimous call to become pastor of the Fourth Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn., late Rev. Dr. Burton's.

REFORMED (DUTCH.)

—At the communion in Lee Avenue Reformed Church, Brooklyn (Rev. Dr. Carroll's), on October 23, twenty-five were added to the membership on profession of faith, and fifteen on certificates from other churches.

—The Synod of the Reformed Church, recently convened at Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, has decided to remove the Theological Seminary from Mercersburg to Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

—Friday, November 4, was observed by the Reformed churches throughout the United States as a day of fasting and prayer.

LUTHERAN.

—We know a Swedish preacher, says the *Kirchenfreund*, who studied thirteen years at three different colleges, and who now must labor for $350 a year. He says his wife can earn twice as much by sewing as he can by preaching.

FRUITS OF MISSIONARY WORK.

—As regards the fruits of the missionary operations, the American societies have 59,052 members in their mission churches, and 40,629 pupils in the missionary schools; the European societies, 242,020 members of missionary churches, and 248,846 pupils of missionary schools; American and European societies together, 301,032 members of missionary churches, and 289,465 pupils in missionary schools. As regards membership in the missionary churches, the Wesleyan Society of England has reaped the largest harvest, as it has in its missionary churches no less than 115,705 members, or more than one-third of all the missionary churches taken together. Next in order follow the London Missionary Society, with 35,487 members; the American Board, with 20,788; the Basel Society, with 20,571; the American Baptist Union, with 20,193; the English Church Missionary Society, with 16,569; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, with 8497; the Baptist Free Mission Society, with about 8000; the Lutheran Society of Leipsic, with 9291; the English Baptist Missionary Society, with 6169; the United Presbyterians of Scotland, with 5740; the United Methodist Free Churches, with 5044; Gossner's Missionary Society of Berlin, with 4700; the Rhenish Missionary Society, with 4656; the Methodist Episcopal Board, with 3701; and the Basel Society, with 3200.

MISSIONARY FIELDS.

—Of the various missionary fields, India (inclusive of Burmah, Siam, and Ceylon) shows the largest number of members in missionary churches and pupils in missionary schools. Of the former, there are 74,810, of the latter 103,767, with the prospect of a very large and rapid increase. Indeed, there are, both in British and in Farther India, tribes in which paganism is approaching its entire extinction.

—In the islands of the Indian Archipelago, the Dutch and German missionaries continue to obtain great results; but the accounts of their labors are not so complete as to give an accurate idea of the condition of the mission churches. The churches connected with the Rhenish Missionary Society have 468 members.

—In China and Japan great progress has been made during the past few years. The number of communicants has reached 6215, and of pupils 4740. In China, the further advance of the missions appears at present to be checked by the anti-Christian excitement raging among the natives; but this, it is hoped by the missionaries, can only be temporary, and is likely to be followed by a greater spirit of inquiry among the masses of the population. In Japan, which is undergoing a complete political transformation, the prospects of Christianity are unusually bright, as it appears to gain ground among the foremost and leading classes of the land.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111⅞.

—Italians in great numbers continue to join Garibaldi's command.

—A well-executed counterfeit twenty dollar note on the Oneida National Bank of Utica, N. Y., has made its appearance in Boston.

—A steerage passenger by the steamship City of Cork was relieved of $4000 worth of smuggled diamonds yesterday at Boston by the revenue officers.

—An editorial excursion party from Northern Indiana, on a tour through the Southern States, arrived at Atlanta yesterday morning and will to-day resume its trip.

—One span of the railroad bridge now being constructed across the Mississippi River, in the vicinity of St. Charles, Mo., fell yesterday afternoon, killing six men and wounding nine others.

—A terrible accident occurred on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad on Thursday, about twelve miles above Columbia, S. C., by the train falling through the trestle work. Four persons were instantly killed and several seriously injured.

THE ENGLISH OF INDIA.

CURIOUS EPISTOLARY SPECIMENS.

English residents in India get a number of letters from natives who may have occasion to apply to them, either on matters of business or to ask a favor or obtain a situation. Some of these are well written—indeed, the handwriting is generally excellent—and in many cases the composition is marked by great propriety and good taste. But with many others, adds a contributor to *Chambers' Journal*, it is very different, and the excellence of the penmanship and correctness of the spelling stand out in drollest contrast with the matter of the epistle. Tradespeople who are perfectly ignorant of any but their own tongue send bills to their English customers. These they get written by some native scribe, who has learned enough of English, or at least is supposed to have learned enough, to be able to make out a bill of parcels, or a monthly statement of account which the Saheb or Mem Saheb will be able to read; or to write a note explaining anything unusual in the conduct of the business. As an instance of this take the following two notes. They were sent by a butcher in Berhampore to a silk factor at Beldanga with some beef, which, being supplied without order, the butcher judged it necessary to send some explanation; and this is what he sent, *verbatim et literatim*. Outside the address of both was the same:—To the Great Honorable —— Rid, Esquire. The first ran thus:—

"To His Highness —— Rid Esquire.—The humble butcher Nowkoury Respectfully sheweth that for your honour has sent a good beef, 1 Rump, pleased to take it, and pay day labour of bearer coolly. As your obedient butcher shall ever pray."

And the second was:—

"To His Highness —— Rid Esquire.—The humble butcher Nowkoury respectfully sheweth that your honour has sent a good peice of beef, 1 Brisket, 1 Rib, please to take it, and to pay day labour of coolly, and your butcher will not send in following weak any peice pleased to salt to this peice for other weak. As your obedient butcher shall ever pray."

"Rid" is a native corruption of the gentleman's real name. We leave it so.

Next is one sent to the goods clerk at the Mirzapore Railway station. It sufficiently explains itself, except one word, "reptile," which is perhaps a mistake for "replete:"—

"Sir: I humbly beg you to cause the telegram received at last night to be sent to me for its correction, and not to bring this into my superior's notice, as man is reptile with the error. I am your obet. servant,

"R. D. MOOKERJEE."

From a scholar in a mission school to the head master:—

"My dear sir:—I humbly beg to inform You pleas to give me leave for one week, because I could not walk with my feet, now I am very unfavorable. Give my compliments to My Master. I pray to God for everlasting life. I am Your most humble and Obedient Servant, SHEWBART LALL."

Something might be added to this on the subject of chits (that is, notes), a most surprising number of which are received, and have to be answered, by most English people in India. Let any one in this country remember on how many occasions in a day he receives or sends a verbal message by a servant, a child, or a friend; or how often just by putting on his hat, and stepping out for a few yards, he asks a question of a neighbor, or gives him some news, or makes some little arrangement. Now, suppose that every such case had to be managed by a written note, and then you get a notion of the extent of such a correspondence in India. Just putting on a hat and stepping out to a neighbor's is as little to be thought of there (for a good part of the year at least) as a walk from London to Brighton. And as to verbal messages, no one tries that plan after the vexatious trials in the early months of inexperience. Either because the native servants are so inattentive and forgetful, or because Europeans so rarely acquire a perfect command of the vernacular, or perhaps from both these causes together, a message sent verbally is always delivered wrongly. A very slight difference in the pronunciation will often make a great difference in the sense of a word. Thus, a lady, who was an excellent linguist, had a padlock brought to her instead of the brass dish she thought she had sent for; and the names of the two articles are so nearly alike, that it is difficult for Europeans to perceive the difference at all.

AN ITALIAN BRIGAND.

Life, Career, and Death of a Neapolitan Outlaw—His Birth, Services, and First Fall—Romance of Crime—The Hero of the Vesuvius—Twelve Murders—Betrayal, Arrest, a Death Struggle, and Death—Piety, Passion, and Relics.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Florence, Italy, under date of October 19, as follows:—

The Neapolitan papers are just now full of details and interesting particulars about the capture of the notorious brigand Pilone, once the terror of the country surrounding Mount Vesuvius, who was arrested and killed at Naples on the 14th instant. As everything which concerns the life and death of this celebrated *capo-brigante* is in the highest degree characteristic of brigands and brigand life in Italy in general, and this man in particular, I will just give you a short *resume* of the eventful biography of this illustrious personage, now no more.

ANTONIO COZZOLINO—this is the real name of Pilone—was born at Resina in 1825, and followed the trade of a stone-cutter until he attained the age of twenty-one, when he was called upon to enter the Neapolitan army. He was still serving in the Royal Artillery at the time when General Fanti conceived the unlucky idea of sending Francesco II's disbanded soldiers home. On their being again called to service, Pilone and many others besides took flight and turned professed brigands. His superior energy and intelligence very soon gave him chief command over all the robbers infesting the country, and he has been nearly the only one among them who has invariably succeeded during the last ten years in escaping the search and eluding the pursuit of the Italian army and police. He very often had the temerity to venture even as far as the precincts of the capital itself. He it was who captured and detained as prisoner the Deputy Avitabile, at that time director of the Neapolitan Bank. He went, moreover, twice to Rome; once, it is said (but of course we are at liberty to believe as much of this *on dit* at we please), at the express command of Francesco II, who is said to have bestowed on him a decoration: the second time by order of the Pope, who wished to imprison him, and kept him there for several months. He has been condemned to death no less than three times, which is not too much, when we learn that among the innumerable murders he has committed, twelve at least have been judicially brought home to him. The most conspicuous among these crimes is, perhaps, his assassination of the sergeant of the Carabinieri, De Gasparis, who was courageous enough to arrest him alone and unassisted. What with the terror he inspired, and the sympathy he often succeeded in exciting—especially by his proverbial generosity and notorious piety (for, whether feigned or genuine, he, at any rate, gave himself out for a fervent devotee)—he has always found plenty of people ready to conceal him, and even enjoyed the saintly appellation or surname of Cavaliere Sant' Antonio. Nevertheless, since the active administration of the new Prefect of Naples, Marchese d'Afflitto, Pilone had begun to feel less at ease. Almost all his accomplices and *manutengoi* in the ordinary theatre of his exploits had been successively captured, and people on whom the vaguest suspicion of complicity or friendship with him rested were liable to arrest. So he thought it more prudent to draw near Naples, and contrive to make sure of some safe places of refuge both in the town itself and in the immediate suburbs. He was the *compare* (godfather) of half the population between Oltaiano and Boscoreale, and as the title of *compare* is far more respected in that part of the world than that of father or brother, he met with the most extraordinary discretion and fidelity among his allies, the inhabitants of the villages around Naples, and of the city itself. He was frequently to be seen in town, and upon one occasion a certain Marchese R., when walking across the Piazza Reale, observed a servant of his speaking with an ill-favored, repulsive-looking fellow, and, on questioning him, the man, trembling, confessed that it was the notorious Pilone. The brigand, imagining himself now to be in perfect safety, and finding himself, moreover, short of cash, took to organizing a system of *riccatti*, as they are called in Italy, or forcing wealthy people to give him large sums of money by threatening letters; and as they had considerably more fear of him than confidence in the police, they never dared to denounce the man, who was meanwhile plundering them in private at his ease. Since Cavaliere Colmeyer, however, has been at the head of the police at Naples, Pilone had enjoyed less and less tranquillity, a very severe surveillance having been established over the quarters he was most in the habit of frequenting, such as Forio, Mercato, and the lower parts of the city. Among the officers employed in tracking him was a certain Petrillo, who reminds me forcibly of the Sergent de Police bent on taking Jean Valjean, in Victor Hugo's *Miserables*. This man seems to have taken up his profession from vocation, and to exercise it artistically. He possesses the *feu sacre*, the disinterestedness, the indefatigable zeal of the man who is determined upon accomplishing his end. Now, Petrillo, it seems, had made the capture of this famous *brigante* the one aim of his life, and, after numerous fruitless attempts, finally succeeded on Friday last. Here the different accounts cease to agree. According to some, it was a friend of Cavaliere Sant' Antonio, some treacherous accomplice of the *brigante*, or some intended benefactor of his country, who gave information to the police to the effect that Pilone was expected on the 14th under the bridge of the Arenaccia, where he was to receive a *ricatto* he had imposed on a proprietor of *basco tre case*, living at Naples. Others maintain that the victim himself denounced to the authorities the intended spoliation, and was ordered, in consequence, to follow up the business. However this may be, Pilone was in town as soon as the 10th inst., and the policemen, coming across him several times, had ample opportunity to note his features and dress, so as not to be liable to mistake his identity on the appointed day. So, last Friday, when the man who was to pay the *ricatto* alighted from the omnibus, near the Orto Botanico, he found his brigand faithful to the rendezvous. He would have been easy to recognize by a slight limp of the left foot, even had he not been clothed in his habitual costume—a white flat hat, violet cravat, black velvet jacket, black waistcoat, and striped trousers. He carried a rough stick in his hand, wore blue spectacles on his nose, had cut off his beard, and only retained his black whiskers, already tinged with gray. While the *ricatto* was counting out the money, Petrillo pounced upon Pilone and seized him, while several police agents, in plain clothes, approached. The herculean strength of this officer, however, was not a match for the terrible hero of the Vesuvius, who succeeded in freeing himself from the iron grasp of his enemy, and almost knocked him down with his stick. He then threw himself between the legs of his assailant, saying repeatedly, *Sono tradito, sono tradito!* (I am betrayed), unsheathed his dagger, dealing wounds recklessly on all sides with it, and distributed sundry kicks with his feet. In the struggle he received a stab from a dagger belonging to one of the agents in his right side, and again fell to the ground, this time to rise no more. The corpse was laid on a bier and carried in triumph to the *questura*. All the town rushed out to see *il terrere della Montagna*, and all that day and the next following people continued assembling before the Palazza San Giacomo; it became necessary to place sentinels at the gates in order to prevent the multitude from invading the house. A deputation of the lower classes actually came to Cavaliere Colmeyer, and requested that the dead body might be publicly exposed; but he wisely refused. In the evening, however, it was brought to the *Campo Santo Vecchio*, whither the mob proceeded. Many carriages were to be seen there, for there was scarcely a Neapolitan who did not try to catch a glimpse of the body: one touched it with his stick, another put his hand into the wound, all more or less insulted the corpse—so that once more a guard was required to protect the dead man. He is described as robust, without corpulency, and his complexion is said to be remarkably fair. His features had a calm, almost dignified, expression, and were regular and agreeable. His hands and feet were exceedingly small—aristocratic, as an eye-witness of his capture expresses himself; the whole appearance of the body, in short, placid and attractive.

On him the police found several objects, which I enumerate, as they are eloquently demonstrative of the strange mental condition of the man, and the singular contradiction between his conduct and alleged, perhaps unfeigned, faith. There was a common little portfolio, with a great many letters bearing different addresses, according to the numerous feigned names which the *brigante* was wont to assume. On one side of the portfolio were written in his own rough handwriting several verses directed to the Saviour —"O cuore di Cesu quello e tico posso fata" (in Italian: "O cuore di Gesu, quel ch'io dico possa far tu"). This was not the only token of his fervent piety, for he wore a little armlet with the image of St. Ciro round his neck, and carried in his pocket a little brass *reliquaire*, containing fragments of the bones of Santa Francesca, San Colombo, San Giottino, and a bit of the Holy Virgin's veil; besides an image of Santa Maria delle Paladi, a meditation on the passion of Our Saviour, a paper with the words, "Antonio Cazzolino, I am the son of Mary *addolorata*, for in the heaven is the Lord, and nobody is more master than he." Further were found a half sheet of the *Gazetta del Popolo* of the 20th of May; an elementary alphabet with the catechism, which seems to have served him the purpose of a spelling-book; a white cambric handkerchief of the finest texture, with two Pa and a crown embroidered in the corner of it, and another common red and white neckerchief; 40 francs in paper money, and a few sous; a photograph of his own estimable person; a letter which has not been shown; his long dagger, and, a still more dangerous weapon, a match-box. In order to strike terror into the hearts of his victims, he used to say to them, "You must either pay me so much or I shall set fire to your house," showing the match-box, and, indeed, he more than once executed ois threat. The inexhaustible pocket of this sanctified brigand contained a great many more articles; for instance, a small linen bag, wherein were figures of saints, among others, that of the Virgin, San Joseph, and the Bambino, with the words "Gesu, Giuseppe. Maria—Vi dono il cuoree e l'anima mia;" an image of Notre Dame de Salette, and several others besides. But the crown of all was a Host, I cannot tell whether consecrated or not, wrapt in a paper, both wafer and paper red with blood, wine, or the dye of the red flannel he wore. By all this you may see that the legend did not err concerning him, for he had his legend to the following effect: "Cavalier Sant' Antonio, having always carried about him relics of the saints and our Saviour 'duly consecrated in the form of the Host,' was unvulnerable to gun or sword." In this latter point the legend, however, proved false, and the photograph had well-nigh proved a better defense than the Host itself, for it had been perforated in the middle by the mortal stab.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6 43 | MOON SETS..... 8 02
SUN SETS..... 4 45 | HIGH WATER..... 3 55

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N.C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Lepanto, Bell, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Gipsey Queen, Dalling, Marblehead, Warren & Gregg.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 11.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Barge C. P. Nagle, with barley, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 11.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

J. L. Kirkpatrick, Fremont, C. H. Gage, Mary McCaffrey, C. O' Rourke, John Ryan, and Aleconde, all with coal, for New York.
W. T. Blessing, with grain, for New York.
Myrtle, with coal, for Philadelphia.
Princeton, with coal, for Bridgeton.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 12.—The following barges left last night loaded with coal, for New York:—Kate Moyer, Jackson, and John McKenzie.

D. Cohen, with iron pipe, for New York.
A. O. Buck, with coal, and 5 regular barges, light, for Baltimore. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 12.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Harry and U. S. Grant, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Susquehanna, with lumber to Malone & Son.
Lizzie, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
James R. Harris, with lumber to Maule, Bro. & Co.
Lurus Wiley, with flint, for Trenton.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 11—A. M.—The pilot-boat Howard reports U. S. steamer Tallapoosa passed in this A. M.

Went to sea yesterday, barks Clara and H. O. Brokman.

The Cape reports that the bark Huron passed out yesterday A. M.

Went to sea this A. M. from the harbor, brig Clara, a brig unknown, and all other vessels reported yesterday.

Wind N. W.; fresh. Thermometer, 44.

P. M.—The Cape reports that the bark Joshua Loring went to sea yesterday, and brig Teviot and schr Lottie went out from harbor this A. M.

Wind N. W. Thermometer, 54.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Tripoli, Sowerby, from Liverpool, Queenstown, and Boston, at New York 10th inst.

Br. steamer Helvetia, from Liverpool, at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer City of Paris, Mirehouse, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer City of Cork, Allen, for Liverpool via New York, cleared at Boston 10th inst.

Steamer Alaska, from Aspinwall, at New York yesterday.

Steamer James Adger, from New York, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamer Liberty, Reed, at Havana 5th inst. from New Orleans, for Baltimore via Key West.

Steamer Australian, Howe, from Liverpool, at Galveston 1st inst.

Steamer Tillie, Partridge, from New York via Key West, at Galveston 2d inst.

Steamer Empire, Holmes, fm Charleston 8th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 419 bales cotton, 22 tierces rice, 76 bales domestics, 191 barrels rosin, 29 sacks fruit, and sundries.

Steamer Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 9th inst.

Steamer Harry Wright, hence, at Key West 3d instant.

Steamer J. S. Green, Vance, hence, at Richmond 9th inst.

Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Bark Mary E. Libby, Libby, hence, at Portland 10th instant.

Bark Black Brothers, Perry, at Antwerp 27th ult. for Philadelphia 29th inst.

Bark Howard, Shaw, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia, in the Downs 28th ult.; had sprung her foretopsail yard.

Br. bark Guina, Dexter, for Philadelphia to load for Antwerp, cleared at Boston 10th inst.

Brig Abby Watson, Allen, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 9th inst.

Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, hence, at Portland 10th instant.

Schr Helen Mar, Nickersen, hence, at Boston 10th instant.

Schr Samuel Motley, Drinkwater, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 9th inst.

Schr Pedro A. Grau, Cobb, sailed from Gardiner 4th inst. for New York.

Schr Emily Kidder, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gardiner 9th inst.

Schr William B. Mann, Rogers, cleared at New York yesterday for Jacksonville.

Schr Joseph Maxfield, May, for Philadelphia, cl'd at New York yesterday.

Schrs John A. Griffin, Foster, and E. C. Glover, Ingersoll, hence, at Providence 9th inst.

Schr James M. Vance, Burdge, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 9th inst.

Schr Baltimore, Dix, from Calais for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 8th inst.

Schr Samuel Hartley, Drinkwater, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 9th inst.

Schr Sidney C. Tyler, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 9th inst., with 207,750 shingles, 112,600 staves, and 19 tons old iron.

Schr S. L. Simmons, for New Haven, sailed from Alexandria 10th inst.

Schr Wm. Wallace, Scull, hence, at Boston 10th instant.

Schr Fly, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 10th inst.

Schr Sidney Price, Godfrey, cleared at Boston 10th inst. for Bangor, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Joseph Porter, Burroughs, hence for Pawtucket, at Providence 9th inst.

Schr A. D. Scull arrived at Georgetown, D. C., 9th instant.

Schr Mary H. Stockham, for Wareham, s'ld from Georgetown, D. C., 10th inst.

Schrs Mary Anna, Burns, and Gale, Shropshire, from Trenton, at New Haven 7th inst.

Schrs Royal Oak, Benson, from Tremont, and Sarah Hall, Gilman, from Bangor, both for Philadelphia, at Salem 8th inst.

Schr Wave Crest, Davis, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Marblehead 9th inst.

Schr William Wilder, May, hence, at Portsmouth 8th inst.

Schrs C. S. Grove, Weaver, for Bangor; Samuel Castner, Jr., for do., to load for New Haven; and S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, for do., to load for New York, cleared at Boston 10th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer The Queen, at New York from Liverpool and Queenstown, brought 780 passengers.

Steamer City of Cork, at Boston from Liverpool, brought 165 passengers.

Brig Arostook, before reported ashore at Key West had been lightened of cargo, but she remained aground 4th inst.

Schr Hall Columbia, from New York for Galveston, before reported ashore on Luc Key, Fla., is protected from the sea by the reef over which she was forced by the violence with which she struck, and hopes were entertained of getting her off by taking out a portion or all of her cargo.

A letter to the underwriters, dated Nassau, Oct. 31, reports the loss on the evening of Oct. 22, on Sand Cay, of schr Henry P. Russell, Captain S. E. Nickerson, which cleared at this port 7th Oct. for New Orleans, with an assorted cargo. She was at anchor on the Banks when the hurricane came on, dragged both anchors, and went ashore. Part of her cargo was saved in a damaged condition, and taken to Nassau. The H. P. R. registered 426 tons, rated A1, was built at Deep River, Conn., in 1860, and hailed from Boston.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will leave and arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Way Passenger.....	7 30	Pottstown Accom....	8 40
Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	8 15	Reading & Potts. Acc	10 20
Phil. & Potts. W. Tr'n	12 30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	1 00
Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	3 30	Phil. & Potts. W. Tr'n	4 30
Pottstown Accom...	4 00	Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	7 00
Reading & Potts. Acc	5 15	Harrisburg, Pottsv'e, and Allentown Acc	9 25
ON SUNDAYS.		ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading.....	8 00	From Pottsville.....	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville.....	3 15	From Reading.....	7 25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7 30 A. M., 12 30 Noon, and 4 P. M.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7 30 A. M., 12 30 Noon, and 5 15 P. M.

For Mount Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7 30 A. M. and 4 00 P. M.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9 00 A. M. and 5 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 45 and 10 05 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 5 25, 8 10, and 8 50 A. M., and 2 50 P. M.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 00 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street. 11 12

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS FOR SINGLE NIGHTS CONTINUES DAILY at the Box Office and F. A. NORTH & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street, for the first week of

THE GRAND { ENGLISH OPERA / ENGLISH OPERA / ENGLISH OPERA } COMBINATION.

THE ONLY OPERA COMPANY IN THE FIELD.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE TWO GRAND COMPANIES OF LAST SEASON.

The Directors refer with pride to the artistic and pecuniary successes achieved, the immense work they have done in the production of so many NEW OPERAS, the EXTRAORDINARY ARTISTIC and NUMERICAL STRENGTH of the COMPANY, a REPERTOIRE which enables them to give FORTY OPERAS WITHOUT A REPETITION, the MAGNIFICENT CHORUS transported with the company intact, together with the GRAND ORCHESTRA, and confidently promise the public a

SEASON OF UNEXAMPLED BRILLIANCY.

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Nov. 14.

MONDAY—IL TROVATORE.
TUESDAY—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
WEDNESDAY—HUGUENOTS.
THURSDAY—DINORAH.
FRIDAY—MARTHA.
SATURDAY MATINEE—FRA DIAVOLO.
SATURDAY NIGHT—OBERON.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF REPERTOIRE FOR THE SECOND WEEK.

Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1 50. Family Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents. 11 12 2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 12.
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
IN THREE CHARACTERS.
Second time of John Brougham's new comedy, called
AMONG THE BREAKERS
HE'S JACK SHEPPARD.
JONATHAN BRADFORD.
TO-DAY—FOURTH CLARKE MATINEE.
When will be performed OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard.....MR. J. S. CLARKE.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
GREAT TRIPLE BILL FOR SATURDAY.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, November 12,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
By MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.
Followed by the comedy of
THE HONEYMOON.
MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.
And the drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
MONDAY—EDWIN DROOD.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—FRANK DREW'S last appearance.
TO-NIGHT, LAST APPEARANCE.
HANDY ANDY.
FRANK DREW, with Songs and Jig, as Handy Andy.
DICK TURPIN AND TOM KING.
FRANK DREW as.....Jackey Goosegreen.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Return of Mrs. JAMES A. OATES' COMIC OPERA COMPANY. The Philadelphia favorites, MONDAY EVENING, November 14. 11 10 3t

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.
MATINEES
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.
CARL SENTZ, Conductor. A. G. EMERICK, Manager. Tickets, 50 cents. Package of four, $1. At the office of the Germania Orchestra, North's Music store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and at the door. 11 8

CORNER BROAD AND WALLACE STREETS.
ADAM FOREPAUGH'S
GREAT MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.
NEW ATTRACTIONS JUST ADDED.
A HERD OF DROMEDARIES,
THE LARGEST EVER IN AMERICA.
YOUNG DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL.
First appearance of
THE WONDERFUL BRAZILIAN FAMILY IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 1 and 7 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents; children under ten years of age, 25 cents. ADAM FOREPAUGH,
11 7 6t Proprietor and Manager.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
PADANTO, THE GREAT GYMNAST.
THE FOUR BLONDES
in a New Original Can-Can.
THE CAMARA SISTERS.
JESTER, THE

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Madame Seebach as "Margaret."

Madame Seebach reserved her greatest effort for the last, and remarkable as were the qualities that distinguished her "Mary Stuart," her "Jane Eyre," her "Adrienne Lecouvreur," and her "Louisa Miller," they were surpassed in the consummate art that was shown in her personation of "Margaret," in Goethe's *Faust*, last evening. In endeavoring to speak in fitting terms of such a performance, we cannot but feel that the force of what we wish to say must be weakened by the use of superlatives, and yet it is difficult, with the impressions of a great work of art, yet all powerful to chose the proper words to express our sense of that greatness. To each one of the large audience that was in attendance at the Academy of Music last evening Madame Seebach's "Margaret" was what Ristori's "Marie Antoinette" was, a new dramatic experience and a new revelation of the capabilities of dramatic art. It will furnish a standard of comparison for the judgment of other artists, and it ought to have such an effect in elevating public taste to an appreciation of the highest excellence in tragedy that our play-goers will be less patient with mediocrity, and our own actresses stimulated to make the effort at least to reach a like excellence.

In the early scenes of the play, when "Margaret" appears as the simple, innocent, and ignorant village maiden, flattered by the attentions of the strange gentleman who accosts her in the street, and from her very guilelessness falling an easy victim to the machinations of the fiend, to whose guidance "Faust" has submitted himself, it is enough to say that Madame Seebach filled the ideal of the character. Her singing of the song of "The King of Thule" who was "true unto the grave," thinking the while of the handsome gallant who had crossed her path and put her heart in a flutter; her innocent delight in the jewels which she finds in her cabinet, and her yielding to their seductive influences, when at the persuasions of the old woman "Martha" and the beguiling devil "Mephistopheles" she consents to a clandestine meeting with the donor of the baubles, indicated the finished artist who was able to throw herself completely into the character she was representing. The higher elements of the actress' art, however, began to be shown in the garden scene, where "Margaret" learns from "Faust's" own lips that she is beloved, and is brought to the confession that she loves. The innocent coquetry of the girl, her trembling hesitation to accept a bliss that she fears, and her impassioned eagerness when she finally throws herself into the arms of her lover, were expressed with a refinement and grace that any merely ordinary terms of praise would not do justice to. Passing over the beautiful scene where "Margaret" questions "Faust" respecting his religious belief and ends with accepting the narcotic which is to put her mother to sleep, we come to the scene where the ruined girl kneels before the shrine of the Virgin and asks for forgiveness and mercy. Here there was a yet higher phase of expression, and the profound pathos of the situation was rendered in a manner that would be impossible to any but an artist of genus. The most wonderful passage in the performance, however, was when the girl, endeavoring to pray in the church, is compelled to listen to the whisperings of the evil spirit until, wrought to a frenzy of despair and remorse, the light of the soul is extinguished, and she falls to the floor a maniac. In this scene the actress produced her effects almost wholly by the expression of her face, and nothing more touching has ever been seen upon the stage in this city than the manner in which she vainly endeavored to fix her mind upon her prayer-book, repeating the words mechanically with her lips, while her thoughts were far from them. She cannot pray, and the words of the evil spirit sound in her ear above the moanings of the organ which plays the judgment hymn, "Dies Irae;" and at last she tottera across the cathedral to throw herself at the foot of the altar, but reason gives way, and her face, horribly beautiful as that of Medusa, is convulsed with an expression that none who beheld it can ever forget as with a great cry of agony she falls senseless to the floor. In the last scene of all, when "Margaret," a chained maniac under sentence of death, is sought out by "Faust," who wishes to rescue her, Madame Seebach's acting was as powerful as it was beautiful, and the audience testified their appreciation of one of the greatest performances ever seen in this city by twice calling her before the curtain with the utmost enthusiasm. We sincerely hope that Madame Seebach will play another engagement here, notwithstanding the fact that her audiences during the week, except on Thursday and Friday, were not such as her merits deserved, and that she will, if possible, appear in one of the regular theatres. The enjoyment of such a performance as that of last night ought not to be limited to the comparatively few persons who were then in attendance; and if Madame Seebach does play here again, those who can appreciate great dramatic art will not do themselves justice if they do not go and see her.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Madame Seebach will make her last appearance this afternoon, when she will personate "Jane Eyre."

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Frank Drew will appear for the last times this afternoon and evening. This afternoon he will personate "O'Brien" in *The Irish Emigrant*, and "Tactic" in *Acting Mad*, and this evening "Handy Andy" in the drama of that name, and "Jackey Goosegreen" in *Dick Turpin*.

On Monday Mrs. James A. Oates and her burlesque troupe will appear in an English version of *Petite Faust*.

AT THE ARCH the comedies of *Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady*, *The Honeymoon*, and *Robert Macaire* will be performed this evening.

On Monday a dramatization of *Edwin Drood*, by Messrs. Hill and Craig, will be produced.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear this afternoon as "Asa Trenchard" in *Our American Cousin*, and this evening as "Babington Jones" in *Among the Breakers*, and as "Simon Purefoy" and "Jack Sheppard" in Planche's comic drama of *He's Jack Sheppard*.

On Monday Mr. Clarke will personate "Major Wellington De Boots."

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal this afternoon at Musical Fund Hall.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will exhibit this afternoon and evening at Broad and Wallace streets.

AT THE AMERICAN a fine Saturday night bill is announced.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S the opening week will wind up with a great variety of attractions, which will doubtless attract a crowded house.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a first-rate minstrel performance will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will commence their season of magical performances on Monday evening at the Assembly Buildings.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.—On Monday evening the English Opera season will commence at the Academy of Music with *Il Trovatore*.

The troupe is, as our readers well know, a very strong one, containing as it does the principal members of the two combinations of last season, and a very superior series of entertainments may be expected

NOTICES.

BILIOUS DISORDERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, COSTIVENESS, DYSPEPSIA, ETC., are speedily removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold by all Druggists.

CENTRAL IOWA RAILROAD AND BONDS.—The rapidity with which railroads are built in the Western States is something that our Eastern people are not accustomed to see. We have heard much, during the past year of the prospects and progress of the Central Railroad of Iowa, whose route traverses the State from north to south, through the most thickly settled and largely productive sections of that rich State. The names of eminent capitalists of the East were associated with the enterprise, and it was announced that the road should be pushed through with all practicable speed, without depending for funds upon sales of the company's securities. This promise has been made good. Twelve thousand tons of the best iron was bought, paid for, and shipped to the line; three thousand men and teams were put to work; the President of the road remained upon the ground to see that nothing halted the construction; an abundant supply of the best rolling stock was contracted for, and during the summer and autumn months the rails have been advancing from point to point, and new stations have been opened in rapid succession, each one contributing its valuable quota to the business of the road. The grand result is becoming manifest. The road is now finished from Marshalltown, near the centre of the State, to the Minnesota line, and cars are now running regularly between St. Paul and Marshalltown, a distance of 237 miles. So much of the remaining distance from Marshalltown to the Missouri line is also done that there are only wanting some thirty miles of track-laying to open the entire grand line between St. Paul and St. Louis. This will be done in a few weeks, and before the close of the year the great work will be accomplished, and the direct line of 580 miles between these two great commercial cities of the West will be in full operation. Upon this line (now practically finished), whose connections must give it a large through traffic, and whose location will insure to it a profitable local business, First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds to the small amount of $16,000 per mile are issued, which are sold at 90 and accrued interest. At this rate these bonds are much more profitable than Governments, and the Treasurer's advertisement in another column shows that financiers of unquestioned judgment pronounce them "thoroughly safe as well as profitable." All the circumstances confirm the soundness of this opinion.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ REV. CHARLES WADSWORTH WILL preach Sunday morning and evening, corner of TENTH and FILBERT Streets. 10 29 s3t*

☞ GRACE CHURCH, TWELFTH, ABOVE ARCH.—Sermon to-morrow at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. JAGGER, Rector of Holy Trinity Church.*

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.*

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Strangers are cordially invited.*

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth. Rev. J. P. CONKEY, Pastor, will preach to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.*

☞ THE PHILADELHHIA PRESBYTERIAN ALLIANCE will hold a public meeting in the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square, on Thursday evening, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.*

☞ CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach to-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—"Amen."*

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.*

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. 8t*

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. At this service the seats will be free. 11 5 s4t*

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

☞ DIVINE SERVICE (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) will be held in the hall of the COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market, on Sunday, Nov. 13, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30.*

☞ NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue.—Rev. M. NEWKIRK, Pastor, 10½ and 7½. Subject for morning's discourse:—"Why we do not immerse." Strangers welcome.*

☞ REV. J. AGNEW CRAWFORD, FROM Chambersburg, will preach in NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., will preach a sermon on "The Old Prophets" to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited.*

☞ SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. HENRY C. McCOOK will preach to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, in SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut. Subject, "The Fanaticism of Intemperance." Young men especially invited. Usual service at 10½ A. M.*

☞ THE BAPTISM QUESTION.—A FINAL response to the Baptist Resolutions. Rev. A. REED, D. D., on this subject to-morrow evening, in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets, at 7½ o'clock. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.*

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL PREACH in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening sermon—the fourth of a series on interesting incidents in the ministry of Christ—"Jesus at the House of Simon."*

☞ THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION of the P. E. Church in Philadelphia will be held on MONDAY EVENING, November 14, at 7½ o'clock, in ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD Street, below Walnut. The subject—"How may Sunday Schools be made Beneficial to the Family?" will be opened by Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity. Other Clergymen and Laymen will participate in the discussion. All interested in Sunday School work are invited to be present.

GEORGE C. THOMAS,
11 12 2t Recording Secretary.

☞ DAY OF PRAYER.—The Pastors and Christian people are earnestly requested to unite

TO-MORROW (SABBATH),

with the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS in offering special prayer for

YOUNG MEN

and the work of these Associations throughout the land, this being the

DAY OF PRAYER

designated by the International Convention held at Indianapolis in June last.

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We have now open, from the recent New York sales of French goods, as also from importers closing out their stocks, the following goods, all the newest designs, and 25 per cent. less than thirty days ago

BLACK BEAVER SACQUES, $10 up to $45.
BLACK BEAVER SACQUES, elegant quality, $15.
REAL ASTRACHAN SACQUES, $25 to $40.
BLACK BEAVER SACQUES, with colored braiding, $15.
FANCY COLORED HOUSE SACQUES, from $4·50 to $7.
WATER-PROOF SACQUES AND CIRCLES, $7 to $9.
WATER-PROOF SUITS, with Overskirts and Sacques, $10 and $12.
EMBROIDERED CLOTH SUITS, elegant quality, $35 to $50.

Poplin Suits.

POPLIN SUITS, all colors, $12 to $45.
Last-named goods—a job lot, selling at about the cost of materials.

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BLACK SILK VELVETS, $6·50 TO $18.
BLACK SILK VELVETS, warranted to be just as represented. We are retailing Velvets less than the importation cost. Customers can have them made up in the best manner in our Cloak Room, and at the shortest notice, and save fully 25 per cent.

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BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS, long and square, open centres, black and scarlet; closed centres, all colors. Also
BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS, WITH BLACK FRINGES.
BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS, from $10 and every price up to $200.
STRIPE AND PLAID SHAWLS, NEWEST DESIGNS,
In both imported and American manufacture. Our Shawls having been purchased at the recent heavy NEW YORK AUCTION SALES, we feel confident in asserting that they cannot be sold ELSEWHERE AT OUR PRICES.

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BEE-HIVE DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

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OVER 1000 DOZEN KID GLOVES NOW IN STORE, and being retailed at less than we can at this time buy them.

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55 DOZEN GENTS' REAL KID, FRENCH PIQUE GLOVES, $1·50.
Above lot of Gloves worth $30 per dozen, wholesale.
GENTS' GENUINE BAJOU KID GLOVES, Colors—Dark Garnet, Brown, and bright deep Buff.
LADIES' CLOTH GLOVES—New invoice choice styles.
CHILDREN'S CLOTH GLOVES—Scarlet, Blue, and White.

Ladies' Undergarments.

A new, full line, cheaper than ever, will be opened this morning, consisting in part of—
50 DOZEN 6-TUCK SHIRTS, AT 87½ CTS.
Ladies' Chemises, 90c. to $3·50.
Ladies' Drawers, 87½c. to $3.
Ladies' Long Night Dresses, $1 to $6, etc., etc.

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1trp No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

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Unusual Inducements in the Price of their Goods.

BLACK SILKS marked down $1·50, $2; have been $2, $2·50.
BLACK SILKS marked down $2·50, $3; have been $3, $3·75.

Velvets, Ponsons, Gold Edge.

These Velvets are the best imported. Ladies should see them before making their purchases.
PLAIN SILK POPLINS, Wine, Brown, and Drab, $1 to $1·50.
CORDED SILK EPINGLINES, Wine, Brown, and Drab, $1·25 to $1·50.

All the New Plaids Reduced 20 Per Cent.

SATINES, the New Dress Fabric, 28 inches wide, 37½c.
SATINES, the New Dress Fabric, 28 in. wide, $1.

Gloves. Gloves.

All the best makes in Kid Gloves at $2; sold elsewhere $2·50.
Blue and Brown Silk Plush, just received.
Astrachan, Caraculla, and Seal Cloakings.
Velveteens, Water-proofs, Shawls, all marked down.
Plaids, all-wool, double fold, 37½c.; reduced from 62½c.
Striped Skirtings reduced to 25c; been selling 35c.
Towels, Table Linen, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, lower than ever. Hemmed Handkerchiefs and Napkins, bargains.
Just received, best quality Madder Prints, 10c., reduced from 12½c.

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NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR CURTAINS, by the yard, on hand, a very large supply, of recent purchases, and very cheap goods. From our unprecedented large trade in this item, we are accumulating remnants, which will be sold cheap.
8-4, 10-4, 12-4 SILK ILLUSION, for Bridal Veils, 12-4 or 3 yd. width, for $1 20 a yard. One lot of 10-4 for 80 cents a yard. Fresh goods in perfect order.
CHERRY, ROSE, PINK, YELLOW, Green Blue, Wine, Black and White Tariatans, by the piece or yard, better than usual for the price.
DOTTED AND FIGURED SWISS MUSLIN. Will open on Monday about 200 pieces, so cheap they can be used for Curtains.
BLACK SILK BRUSSELS NET, 4-4 and 5-4 double ground and strong, from 50c. to $1·45 a yard, English and French goods.
Special.—From buying large lots, at low prices, we are enabled to sell whole pieces, whole dozens, etc., at, and many times below, the usual wholesale prices, at

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ARISTOCRATIC SILKS,
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245 and 247 South ELEVENTH St., above Spruce,

Will open this morning, in House-furnishing Dry Goods,
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Bleached Sheeting Muslins, 25, 30, 35c,
Marseilles, Honeycomb, and Dimity Counterpanes.
All Linen Napkins, fast edges, 90c. a dozen, up.
Hand Loom Table Linens, 30, 45, 50, 65c to $1.
Two yards wide Barnsley Table Linen, $1, $1·25, up.
Sheeting, Shirting, Pillow, and Bird-Eye Linens.
Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, 12½c.
All Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 10c.
Gents' perfumed Handkerchiefs, in fancy boxes.
Auction Bargains in Handkerchiefs every day.
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.
Canton Flannels, 12½, 14, 18, 20, 22, 25c. up.
Sacque Flannels, Blue and Scarlet, 37½, 45, 55, 62c.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 28, 30, 35, 45c., up.
Twilled, Scarlet, Gray, and Black Flannels.
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Splendid assortment of perfect Blankets.
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
Cartwright & Warner's Eng. Merino Underwear.
Ladies' Merino Vests, 62½, 75c., $1, $1·10, to finest imported.
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FLEECY LINED, CORD, AND FIG'D PIQUE.
French and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Cambrics.
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Extra New Mess and No. 1 MACKEREL, large, white and fat, in quarter barrels and kits.
Choice Goshen and Roll BUTTER, from selected dairies, for table use.
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OUR GREAT PRISON.

The Eastern Penitentiary and Its System—How Its Aim Has Been Misunderstood—Its Present Condition.

Probably no system of prison government and discipline has been so little understood and so much maligned as that in vogue in our Eastern Penitentiary. The greatest ignorance exists even as to the arrangement of the building itself, and the cause can easily be traced. While passes of admission are granted to all visitors who may apply for them, whether strangers to the city or otherwise, yet a visit to the institution in the capacity of a general visitor does not give any adequate idea of its arrangements. Very little is shown to those who come from curiosity only, as little as can be, and much less than is shown in other similar institutions. The reason for this is obvious. In such a policy lies the greater safety and efficiency of our prison.

But to the special or official visitor the case is different. He sees all the good points, and in all their bearings. To him the horrors of the so-called solitary, but more properly separate, confinement system as pictured by many fade away, and in place thereof he sees one of the greatest blessings to the criminal and the community at large.

The system in use is certainly not solitary. That is the worst possible term that could have been chosen to express the idea. But separate it certainly is. By this it is meant that criminals are kept separated from each other, so that they may not, by their association with each other, make their depraved natures still worse, and when they go out into the world may not assist in the formation of a crime class, the members of which mutually help each other in wrong doing. But they are not kept solitary and alone, that is at all times, but are exposed to every good influence and association. Those who are on their good behavior, and are so fitted for it, are even allowed to leave their cells during certain hours of the day for the purpose of performing work about the building with their fellows. With such, the restriction of silence is not imposed as it is where the congregate system is used. But they are under the eye of a supervisor, who sees that no improper communication takes place between the prisoners. Such communication is not likely to happen, because only the best are allowed this privilege, and then not until they have been in the prison for a while and have proved their fitness by good conduct. If any become unruly while out, they are returned to their cells and not allowed the privilege again, at least for a time. Those who work outside of their cells are carefully guarded from unnecessary communication with all outside parties, and in hours of idleness, all separated from each other. But even those who never go outside of their cell and little yard from the time they enter to the time they leave are not in close confinement. They never see their fellow prisoners, it is true, but various persons see them and converse with them. The near friends and relations of a prisoner are allowed to see him at certain intervals under certain conditions and converse with him through the grating or inner cell door under the eye of a keeper. Others, to be mentioned, have free access to all of the men, and many who have the authority do visit each prisoner frequently.

Of course, a prisoner restricted in liberty by this separate system must suffer some disadvantages, but this should be taken as a matter of course. It is a false humanitarian idea now gaining ground that a man convicted and sentenced for crime should suffer no inconvenience or punishment, but should be kept at the expense of the State in the best manner until the expiration of his sentence, when he shall again go forth into the world with no fear of punishment before his eyes, and caring little whether he be sent back again or not. Punishment should be so inflicted as to produce a wholesome dread upon those punished. It should produce this dread by means which are unpleasant, but not barbarous. But no one, even with a superficial knowledge of the facts, can bring the charge of barbarism against the separate system of imprisonment which owes its origin and is peculiar to Pennsylvania. A strictly solitary confinement is nowhere enforced the world over. Such a system, by which the prisoner would not be allowed to see or speak to any one at any time, would be perfectly horrible. No one, even among the most urgent friends of our system, ever dreams of advocating such a plan. Such a course would put a prisoner either in his grave or in the worst department of the mad-house in a very short time. Such is not our system, though many believe that it is.

The official visitors to the prisoners embrace several classes. First in order, the judges of the courts may be mentioned.

These gentlemen, though possessing the right of visitation, but seldom use it. But this can readily be excused in many cases, because of the numberless other duties with which our judges are already burdened. The members of the State Legislature are also official visitors. These, like the judges, seldom trouble the prisoners, but possibly from different reasons. In this case it is probably from want of interest more than from a pressure of other business. Perhaps it is as well so. It may be that these gentlemen exert their best influence in their absence.

The main bulk of the visiting is done by the the members of the Prison Society, and chiefly by its visiting committee. This society is a voluntary organization, and has now authority from the State for its actions. Its committee consists of some thirty members, and their visits are so timed that each prisoner in the large number in the penitentiary receives a visit from one of the committee about once a week.

Besides these, the officers of the prison, and particularly the warden, are continually with the men. Unruly persons are personally talked to by the chief officer, who endeavors to conciliate them by kind treatment before applying harsh measures. The present warden, Mr. Townsend, though he has been in office but a short time, is particularly successful in this particular. In by far the majority of cases no special punishment whatever is required, and in several instances men were brought into discipline without an effort, who were given up as almost hopeless by the late warden. The other under officers of the prison and the resident physician do their share of the visiting, and some of these are brought into daily contact with the men in the performance of their several duties.

But there are two special officers whose round of duty embraces a continual visitation. One of these is the moral instructor. Rev. John Ruth, a minister of the Methodist Church, holds this office at present, and has done so for a long term of years. One of the regular duties of this gentleman is to pass from cell to cell and converse with the prisoners. They each are visited by him at least once a month. Those who specially invite him are visited more frequently. If the man does not wish to be seen the visit is short. If he enjoys the visit and wishes the visitors to remain he does so. Those who are sick, or who express decided religious convictions, are visited more often than their fellows.

The other official is the school teacher, who, under the direction of the moral instructor, imparts the rudiments of an English education to those of the prisoners who need it. Those who come to the prison unable to read and write are there taken in hand and taught. The moral instructor in his visits ascertains who require instruction, and the schoolmaster teaches all such as he is ordered by the moral instructor. The teacher every day passes around from cell to cell, as no class system could be used under the circumstances. In each cell which he visits he spends ten minutes, the inmate stopping his work to receive the instruction.

The duties of the moral instructor are various. Not only has he the charge of the visiting and the moral and secular instruction, but the religious services on Sunday are also under his care. These in themselves require much care, forethought, and trouble. To explain how they are held it is necessary to slightly explain the construction of the building. The prison proper inside of the inclosing walls is built somewhat in the form of a wheel. There are seven spokes or radii branching out from a round centre building. Each of these radii contain a number of cells arranged in a gallery and corridor. The passage way runs down the centre of each of the seven, and is covered by a high circular ceiling. On either side are the cells, the door of each opening upon the passage way. These doors all open towards the centre building, and a person standing in the middle of that building can see the extreme end of each radii and could notice the opening of any door. Each cell is supplied with a double door, an inside grating and an outside door of heavy oak. These outside doors are so arranged that they can be fastened or opened on a slight operation, the opening being towards the centre of the building. Each cell in the corridors has attached to it a small yard, surrounded by a high wall, the entrance to which, from the cell, is guarded by an opening similar to the corridor door. The prisoner occupying the cell is allowed to take recreation in his particular yard for one hour each day. The cells in the galleries have no yard, but have a window opening upward, and are double; that is, each cell is composed of two small communicating rooms. When a religious service is to be held the doors of the cells in a radii are fastened, partly open in inner grating and remaining closed, and the radius is cut off from the centre building by closing the intervening doors. The preacher takes his stand at one end of the gallery, and thus commands both the cells in that row and those in the corridor below. The construction of the building is such that a discourse delivered in an ordinary tone of voice can be distinctly heard in every cell in the compartment. By this method, as many services are required as there are radii in the building. To supply these services is a part of the duty of the moral instructor. He counts upon himself for at least one, the Local Preachers' Association of the Methodist Church supply five other preachers, and the rest are provided for by obtaining whoever can be obtained of whatever denomination. If no others can be had, the moral instructor himself attends to the remaining services at different hours. He has often preached as many as four times in one day.

This same gentleman has also charge of the prison library, which contains a great number, volumes in many departments of literature, and in both German and English. The keeping of these books—their numbering, their binding, and their distribution—is attended to by prisoners detailed for the purpose. Each man has a choice of books once in two weeks, and the amount supplied is sufficient for that time.

The duties of the library keep those engaged in it continually busy. It is their regular work. All are compelled to work in some way, if only for the sake of acquiring industrious habits. They are engaged in various pursuits, such as shoemaking, weaving, caning, sewing, and household work. The result of their labor is sold, but is not contracted for as in some prisons where the congregate system is in vogue. It is found impossible to make the labor pay and the prison self-sustaining, and at the same time produce any reformation in the prisoners. While we compel work, and to a certain amount, it is not made the principal thing. The articles manufactured are taken by firms doing business in the city, at prices slightly lower than the market rate, but the difference is so slight, and the amount of the product so small, comparatively, that the sale does not at all interfere with the interests of legitimate trade. The punishments for unruliness or a refusal to work are the dark cell, and a deprivation either of work or food for a short time. Of these, the denial of work is the most dreaded.

The prison fare is of the best quality. The bread is good and is made upon the spot by the prisoners under a professional head. The other eatables are of the best the market affords, on some occasions even including dainties. In the article of drink the men fare as well as the best in the land. Coffee, tea, and cocoa are served each at the respective time allotted. The cooking apartments and utensils are scrupulously clean, the cleaning operations being performed by prisoners whose work must be thoroughly inspected before the task is declared finished. The most particular need not fear to eat and drink with the prisoner.

The health of the men is good, and is in fact better than the health of the same number of men collected together in any town or village. Considering the circumstances of the case this is remarkable. Most of the inmates come with constitutions broken down with debauchery and bad living, and are here, so to speak, cured. Not only is the general health maintained, but the manner of living acts like the regime of a hospital. It is found to be actually beneficial in many particulars, and in a majority of cases men who come in sickly actually go out better than they came in. This is in the majority of cases only. Some dispositions and temperaments cannot stand confinement and their health is weakened. It is the business of the resident physician to look after all such and to lighten their punishment as much as may be deemed advisable. A common relief for such is to put them at work on the grounds surrounding the cells and inside of the outer walls.

The present number in the prison is 605, and of these only eight are females. This number is more than can be accommodated. Several have now to be confined in cells with others, though this is done with the greatest possible discretion as regards who are thus put together. The courts are continually sending new men at a rate greatly exceeding the rate of dismissal, and with each arrival the room becomes more and more insufficient. Under these circumstances the good effects of the separate system cannot be properly accomplished, for it is in reality no separation but a congregation. The results of the past show conclusively the great superiority of our plan, and the best interests of the community demand increased accommodation. The erection of a House of Correction will have a tendency to correct the evil, but the relief will not be near sufficient.

On the authority of the officers of the prison it is stated that fifty per cent. of the men who are sent to the Penitentiary go out reformed, to fall into line as respectable citizens in their respective stations in life. Twenty-five per cent. become a prison population, and such are again found in the prisons of this and other States. The remainder, twenty-five per cent., become a kind of pauper population, who have no aim or object in life, but idly float around ready for anything that may turn up. These are sometimes successful in life, and sometimes not. Those who come on first sentences to this prison seldom return on a recommitment, while those who are sent on a recommitment, who have served out a first sentence in a prison of the congregate system, are numerous. A third recommitment is almost unknown.

With these good results, which are better than any congregate system institution can show, and with the good name which our State has won by reason of its Pennsylvania plan of separate confinement, it would be foolish to throw all away and begin anew by reason of a want of funds to carry out the plan. It is sincerely hoped that our legislators will think seriously over this matter and give it their immediate attention.

The prison is now in the best hands. The moral instructor, Mr. John Ruth, is a man in every way qualified for his post. The present warden, Mr. Townsend, is also a most efficient officer, who has only lately been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the former incumbent, Mr. John S. Holloway, who served for a great number of years. Mr. Townsend deserves great credit as well for his act of taking the position as for what he is doing. For twenty-four years he has been an untiring worker as a member of the visiting committee of the Prison Society. He was therefore not unacquainted with the duties which have since been assigned him. Five months ago he received the appointment. He was at that time in a large and lucrative business, but from pure motives of humanity which none can gainsay he left it to accept of the wardenship, with its smaller pecuniary reward. With such a man in such a place it is unjust that he should be hampered in the carrying out of his favorite design, with all its advantages, through want of co-operation by the Government.

SCOTTISH MUSIC.—In a province where adepts claim supreme rule it would be presumption in any on-looker to define the place occupied by the song music of Scotland, or even to assert that it has a place at all in music, scientifically speaking. It is among human anomalies that the divine gift sent to soothe the savage breast has created the fiercest of exterminating wars in the arena of controversy, and those claiming absolute supremacy in the art have been denied the possession of music altogether when the test of science has been applied. But we may at least say that the Scottish school has done the duty of national music in stirring the heart of the people, and bringing a soothing and elevating element into a national character apt to be otherwise hard and rugged. The strength of its influence has been shown among the many wanderers over the world who have found in it the most powerful solace and enjoyment that music can confer in the association of the past and present, and the recall of home memories. When the music of the people found its way into higher social regions at home, whence it spread abroad, the artists of the legitimate and established schools complained bitterly of the caprice of fashion which doomed them to make something endurable out of the discordant jargon of a rude peasantry. But the taste has held its own now for nearly a hundred years, and is old enough to merge from a fashion into a school. Nor was it utterly destitute of older appreciation in high places. Dryden, when he was dressing up Chaucer's stories in presentable modern costume, says that, although the voice of their author is not deemed harmonious to a modern audience, "they who lived with him and some time after him thought it musical; and it continues so even, in our judgment, if compared with the numbers of Lidgate and Gower, his contemporaries. There is the rude sweetness of a Scotch tune in it, which is natural and pleasing though not perfect." Much conjectural matter has been written about the origin of Scotch music, discussing among others the question whether it was the creation of the artistic favorites of James III, or was brought over and naturalized by David Rizzio. That much of it is as old, at least, as the sixteenth century, was proved by a manuscript collection of the tunes themselves in a handwriting and notation which brought them back close to that period.

THE LAST JOURNEY.—In Spain, when a baptised infant dies, a feast is spread, and all the neighbors round come, not to condole with, but to congratulate the parents. "We rejoice with you that you have a child in glory," they say; and the last, nay, the first journey of the sinless babe is a triumphant march, the funeral a festival, the music glad. Only the mother weeps. In Greece, the last journey follows quickly upon death. The next day, at dawn, the train of white-robed priests and choristers may be seen winding along the road toward the church. There, dressed as in life, and having the face uncovered, the dead lie at rest before the altar until the moment comes when they must be committed to the earth. It is in the church that the last farewell is taken, that the last kisses are given. What of that terrible last journey in the cold North, where the dying Esquimaux is built up in his snow-house and left to draw his last breath alone? Or of the African tribe, who bury the hopelessly sick before death—hurry them out of the world altogether? They have been described as taking an affectionate leave of their relatives and performing this burying with the consent of the person chiefly concerned. Habit is everything, and they are used to it; only one fancies it must fall rather hard upon each individual as it comes to his own turn.—*Once a Week.*

BOUND TO HAVE HIS DEER.—The Galt (Ont.) *Reporter* says:—A young man named George Mays, of Tuther township, recently went in pursuit of a deer, which took refuge in a pond. Being without firearms, the hunter boldly jumped upon the back of the animal, which started from the pond and took across the fields, Mays clinging to the horns. The deer jumped the fence, and the young man's head, coming in contact with one of the stakes, was badly cut. Falling from his seat he grasped the deer by the hind legs and was again mounted and forced his prize to the ground, after receiving a severe cut in one of his legs from the animal's horns. Mays received assistance from some neighbors, who brought an axe and put an end to the struggle. The carcass weighed 145 pounds.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Late Elections—The Disasters to the Republicans—The President Alarmed at the Political Situation—The Cameron-Chandler-Cox Imbroglio—Statesmanship the Imperative Want of the Administration—Administration Supremacy Lost in the Next Congress—Possible Success of the Democrats and Revenue Reformers—Governor Curtin to Remain in Russia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1870.

The concern in administration circles deepens with reference to the political future, as the returns of the late elections present their stubborn realities. On Tuesday night and Wednesday the President was in receipt of the most flattering despatches from most of the States, and he was greatly elated at what was supposed to be the practical completeness of the Republican triumph; but as the enthusiastic reports of heated partisans give way to the irresistible logic of arithmetic, the measure of the disaster presents its full significance. First came the unwelcome tidings of Governor Newell's defeat in New Jersey; then another and still another was added to the lost Congressmen in New York; then came Kentucky with but one district claimed by the Republicans, and that still doubtful; then came Alabama with a sweeping Democratic victory; then came Arkansas with a like result; then Florida fell back into the list of doubtful States; then Missouri swelled the tide of adverse majorities until but two administration Republicans remained; then Nevada faltered, and Illinois grew worse with each new return, until Ingersoll turned up defeated, and the delegation will probably be Democratic. In the great battle of Tuesday, the only achievement worthy to be reckoned a victory was in New Jersey; in all the other States the variations in the political tide were uniformly and in many instances fearfully pregnant with evil forebodings to the Republicans. The latest despatches received to-night are but confirmatory of administration reverses, and the significant feature of the summing up is that the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Nevada, and Missouri are not Republican, and Georgia and Texas are reasonably certain to follow. To these losses must be added Connecticut, Indiana, California, and Oregon, with Pennsylvania trembling in the balance, while obstinate Kentucky and New York are more hopeless than ever.

It was not disguised to-day in administration circles that the disaster is serious, and the President feels keenly disappointed and mortified at the general political aspect of the country. Cameron has been here to look after new spoils, but the President was not in a humor to promise anything. He feels that he has blundered; that he has wasted his great powers; that he has not been sustained by the nation; and he would be glad to remedy the misfortune if he could see a clear way open to retrieve himself. But Cameron comes and renews his repeatedly-broken promises of future success, and demands offices and plunder. Chandler demands rigid political proscription of the starvelings of the departments, with a few Indian agencies thrown in, and a transfer of the patronage to the Congressional Committee, as a panacea for revolting States. Butler comes with the Alabama claims as a measure of Republican unity, and makes them sulphurous with threats of war. Conkling comes with fresh lists of Fenton's friends for decapitation, and promises the Empire State for 1872. Drake comes with a lost State, sacrificed to administration stupidity and Drake's malignity, to hurl Shurz, Carpenter, Trumbull, and other revenue reformers outside of the Republican organization as the only measure of safety; and the fading carpet-baggers come to force new rebellions upon the President to ensure them office in defiance of the people. But the President has tried Cameron and Chandler as politicians, and has the Cox blunder as the legacy. He has tried Butler's counsels and actions in war, and will not fight England to gratify the "bottled-up" hero. He has reaped the whirlwind as the harvest of Conkling's sowing in New York and Drake's in Missouri, and the debatable Southern States and their politicians are running sores of discomfort.

What policy the President will adopt he has not yet decided himself. For the first time since his inauguration, he appreciates that however well he could command armies, he is a failure in the command of a great political party; and the surrender to Cameron and Chandler by the removal of Secretary Cox has astounded him by the widespread and earnest protest of the more influential Republican journals. The effort to cover it with the McGarrahan case is a flimsy and discreditable pretext, and so the country understands it. It was a shameful surrender to mere political camp-followers. Had it been an advance in the direction of statesmanship, it would have commanded Republican approval, regardless of dissatisfied politicians, but to allow Cameron and Chandler to proclaim themselves as the authors of the new political policy of the administration was simply to allow them to proclaim in advance its defeat.

Is there no one to impress the President with the fact *that he must at once call the representative statesmen of the Republican party around him, if he would not swell the disasters of* 1870 *to a tidal wave in* 1872? Does he not know that the statesmen of the country rarely give unbidden counsel; that they do not crowd the halls of the White House; that they do not promise political impossibilities; that they do not blackmail official subordinates; that they do not barter in administration patronage; that they do not carry their petty jealousies to the throne and load it with their quarrels; that they have achieved position and honor by deserving them, and not by accident or venality; and that they respect themselves and their integrity more than they respect power or its plunder? They do not rush to Washington and hire correspondents to proclaim their purposes and their importance. They do not fear that particular appointments may impair their influence, or consign them to obscurity. They do not denounce the Camerons to-day, and become pitiable sycophants to them to-morrow. They are the men whom the people honor and respect and whom the camp-followers hate, and *they are the men who must save Grant's administration if it is saved at all!* Why do not Senator Scott and Representatives Kelley and Scofield venture to whisper the truth to power? Small men cannot do it and corrupt men dare not do it; but there are brave men here and there who can do it, and whose imperious duty it is to make an honest and positive effort to right the ship of state.

The Republicans of the country should look the results of the late elections squarely in the face. *It is now definitely settled that there will not be a reliable working administration majority in the next Congress.* There will be a nominal Republican majority, but the administration will start in a minority, and under the leadership of Butler it will never gain control of the House. The election of the regular Republican candidates for Speaker and Clerk, although more than probable, is not entirely certain. The Missouri election and the dismissal of Secretary Cox have made a positive, organized, and aggressive element within the Republican party that is bitterly hostile to the President, and to-night the Democrats are boasting that they will give the control of Congress to the revenue reformers, and then organize the House against the regular Republicans. Do not regard this intimation as groundless. In the present condition of cross-purposes between the Republican leaders, the defeat of the party in the next House is altogether possible, and if the suicidal policy of ostracizing men like Schurz, Trumbull, Fenton, Ferry, Sumner, and others is continued, and St. Domingo jobs are made tests of devotion to the party, the defeat of Speaker Blaine and Clerk McPherson will be inevitable, and the anti-administration men will organize the House.

The rumor that Gov. Curtin has resigned, or contemplates resigning, is a mistake. Cameron would like to have him removed, but so far has has not dared to demand it. He wants Curtin turned out, but he fears to have him return home. While Curtin is a thorn to Cameron in Russia, he would be a more dangerous thorn to him in Pennsylvania, so there will be no change in the Russian mission. Many of Gov. Curtin's friends are anxious for his return, but they have not urged him to resign. It is believed that he will be felt in a marked degree in the next political contest in Pennsylvania, but just how, or with what immediate aim, I cannot venture to say.

THE CROQUET CURATE.

The sermon is the one thing that embitters this festive young life. Gay, volatile, chatty, he tears himself away from that charming lawn party at the hall to find his *mauvais quart d'heure.* He knows nothing, he never thinks, and even the most commonplace of discourses asks for a faint pretence of knowledge, a faint effort of thought. There is the impossibility of beginning his sermon. There is the remoter impossibility of ending it. The pen quivers in his idle fingers at the thought of the loud snore from the squire's corner, the rector's sneer, the quiet mockery of the girls who worship him in the croquet ground. But the fingers are still idle. He paces the room, he looks out of the window, he screws himself down again to his table, but nothing comes. There is nothing for it but to cram, and to do him justice, he crams in a large and unsectarian spirit. He ranges his authorities before him with a disdain for theological bias. A bit out of Keble jostles a bit out of Spurgeon, a page of Robertson follows a metaphor from Melville. The theology of the croquet curate is, as his rector kindly explains, "mosaic," but the mosaic is put together with an innocent artlessness. There is none of the graceful self-consciousness with which the extemporaneous prophet of the seaside weaves together his cento of quotations. Haydn wrote sonatas in court dress and ruffles, and the apostle of the "genteels" composes in the softest and most gorgeous of dressing gowns. Before him is his commonplace book, around are a host of little volumes, in which he dips as a bee dips in flowers. The sentiment of George Sand, the sublimity of Jean Paul, the pathos of Little Nell, are all laid under contribution. Theological distinctions are unknown to Mr. Honeyman as to the croquet curate, but he is too much a man of the world to borrow from familiar quarters. Old treatises of German mystics picked up on bookstalls along the Rhine, dusty Puritan diatribes, "golden extracts" from forgotten fathers, lie side by side with the last discourse of Pere Felix or the newest pamphlet of Conali. To weave these discordant materials into the bright, indistinct, but never tedious sermon of the Sunday, is the least task of the fashionable Sunday preacher. His mirror is before him, but the greater artists of his class need even more than a mirror. One of the most popular of London preachers is said to have furnished his library with a model pulpit, and to have studied the wave of his jeweled hand, the pathetic droop, the winning gesture of irresistible appeal, in the wood itself.

A LOVE STORY.—The Count de St. Croix, belonging to one of the noblest and wealthiest families of France, became engaged, after a long courtship, to a lady his equal in position and fortune, and famous for her beauty. Shortly after the happy day was appointed which was to render two loving hearts one, the Count was ordered immediately to the siege of Sebastopol; so he girded on his regimentals and marched to the battle-field. During the Count's absence it happened that his beautiful affianced had the small-pox; and hovering between life and death, she recovered, but found her beauty hopelessly lost. The disease had assumed in her case the most virulent character, and left her not only disfigured, but seamed and scarred to such an extent that she became hideous to herself, and resolved to pass the remainder of her days in the strictest seclusion.

A year passed away, when one day the Count, immediately on his return to France, accompanied by his valet, presented himself at the residence of his betrothed, and solicited an interview, which was denied. He, however, with the persistence of a lover, pressed his suit, and finally the lady made her appearance, very closely muffled in a veil. At the sound of her voice the Count rushed forward to embrace her, but, stepping aside, she tremblingly told him the story of her sorrow, and burst into tears. A heavenly smile broke over the Count's handsome features as, raising his hand above, he exclaimed:—"It is God's work! I am blind!" It was even so. When gallantly leading his regiment to the attack a cannon ball passed so closely to his eyes that, while it left their expression unchanged and his countenance unmarked, robbed him forever of sight. It is unnecessary to add that their marriage was soon solemnized.

ARTIFICIAL PAVING STONES.—In many localities where a blast furnace is in the neighborhood, the slags are used on the roads, and make a very good and solid bed; the crushing power of the wheels grinds and smoothes the surface, while the different particles, by exposure to the weather and the action of the loads drawn over the road, cohere together and form a solid mass, as is the case with the McAdam pavement. It was some time ago suggested that this furnace slag would make an excellent pavement if cast in blocks of the size of those employed in our so-called Belgian pavement, as it is harder than the basalt used for the latter, and nearly as hard as porphyry. We are glad to notice that a similar idea has been practically carried out by Messrs. Sepulchre and Obresser, of Belgium. They cast the slag in blocks, and have paved with them several streets in Brussels, with a very steep incline, and also some streets in Paris. This roadway is said to give satisfaction, as it stands a far heavier traffic than the best and most celebrated paving stones, and by experiment resisted a crushing weight of considerably more than 5000 pounds per square inch. The expense of casting these blocks is below that of quarrying and squaring the usual granite or basalt blocks used for the modern kinds of stone pavements. The London *Architect* speaks thus favorably of this invention, which, in some countries, will, no doubt, prove of great value. The improvement of our roadways, especially in large cities, is a question of so much importance that every fact bearing upon the subject deserves to be recorded.—*Technologist.*

THE DRESS OF CHILDREN.—Now that winter is approaching, it behooves parents more than ever to see that their children are clothed in such a manner as to protect them from the inclemency and sudden changes of the weather. The chief cause of infantine mortality, in addition to foul air, or too rich or too poor food, is the false pride of many mothers. Children are killed by the manner in which they are dressed as certainly as by any other cause. In our changeable climate children of the most tender age are left with bare arms and legs, and with low-necked dresses. The mothers, in the same dress, would shiver and suffer with cold, and expect a fit of sickness as the result of their culpable carelessness. And yet the mothers could endure such a treatment with far less danger to health and life than their tender infants can. A moment's reflection will indicate the effects of this mode of dressing, or rather want of dressing, on the child. The moment the cold air strikes its bare arms and legs, the blood is driven from these extremities to the internal and more vital organs. The result is congestion, to a greater or less extent, of those organs. In warm weather the heat will bring on affections of the bowels, and this mode of dressing may be reckoned one of the chief causes of summer complaints. But in cold weather congestion and inflammation of the brain and lungs are the result. It is painful to see children thus dressed like victims for sacrifice.

STORIES ABOUT HOUSE SERVANTS.—I remember a lady being at the Botanical Gardens one day, and, while looking at the swans in the ornamental water, she accidentally touched the foot of another lady similarly employed. She immediately apologized, and the stranger, turning to bow, revealed her own housemaid. The girl was really elegantly dressed, better dressed and better looking than her mistress. The latter commenced a severe and angry lecture; but the housemaid took it very calmly, and told her mistress that she might provide herself with another housemaid by the end of the month. I believe there are certain houses in town to which servant girls resort to doff their ordinary attire and don their ladylike raiment. I know a French woman who told her mistress that she meant to say at home for a time to "compose herself and get her hands white." Those who can read take a lively interest in the correspondence of the family. I know a family who were extremely annoyed by some piece of unpleasant family news becoming circulated in the neighborhood. They were careful people, and took pains either to lock up or destroy their letters. But it seemed that they tore up their letters into "spills," which they put into a vase on the drawing-room mantel-shelf, and a servant had actually sewn together these "spills" and read off the contents of their letters.—*London Society.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 s 6m

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphih, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths!

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AFD EYE-BET HOLE WORK,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate, and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,

10 29 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 113 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to

3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 4 1 smtu2m

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.
THE GRAND WORK,
"The White Mountain Notch,"
BY THOMAS HILL
New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
New Chromos. New Engravings.
"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.

EARLES' GALLERIES.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF OWEN McKIERNAN, DECEASED. —Letters testamentary on the estate of Owen McKiernan, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to

FRANCIS CONWAY, Executor,
No. 119 SOUTH Street.
Or his Attorney, JOHN B. COLAHAN,
11 5 s6t* No. 524 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. —Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1434 North Twelfth street, between Jefferson and Master streets. On Tuesday, November 15, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Twelfth street, above Master street, Twentieth ward, No. 1434; containing in front on Twelfth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 70 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. House has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining-room (with Baltimore heater), and kitchen on first floor; 2 chambers, sitting-room, bath and store-rooms on the second floor, and 4 chambers on the third floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, heater, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 29 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. —Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1434 North Twelfth street, between Jefferson and Master streets. On Tuesday, November 15, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Twelfth street, above Master street, Twentieth ward, No. 1434; containing in front on Twelfth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 70 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. House has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining room, (with Baltimore heater), and kitchen on first floor, 2 chambers, sitting room, bath and store rooms on the second floor and 4 chambers on the third floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, heater, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
11 5 12 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. —Three-story brick dwelling, No. 2560 Frankford road. On Tuesday, November 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the northwesterly side of the Frankford road, No. 2560, Twenty-third Ward; containing in front on Frankford road 31 feet 11 inches, by 194 feet 4½ inches deep to Emerald street. The improvements are a three-story brick house, containing 5 rooms; also a large frame building on Emerald street, suitable for weaver, butcher, or any manufacturing business. Subject to a redeemable ground rent of $60 a year.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
11 5 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT PEREMPTORY SALE—Estate of James McAnall, deceased. Proceeding in partition. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, November 15, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of James McAnall, deceased, viz.:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, valuable property, twelve brick and frame dwellings and large lot, N. W. corner of Spruce and Aspen streets, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, 83 feet front. For particulars see plan.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 20 29N5 12 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Building Lot, Seventeenth street, south of Oxford street, Twentieth ward. On Tuesday, November 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, situate on the west side of Seventeenth street, 126 feet south of Oxford street; containing in front on Seventeenth street 72 feet, and extending in depth 177 feet 10 inches to Bouvier street. It is situate in an improving neighborhood. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—One-third cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
11 5 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. —Lot, Moyer street, northeast of Otis street, Eighteenth ward. On Tuesday, November 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground situate on the southeasterly side of Moyer street, 78 feet northeastwardly from Otis street, Eighteenth ward; containing in front on Moyer street 54 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet. Subject to 2 ground rents, one of $35·10, and the other $72·90, payable in coin.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
11 5 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. —Lot, Moyer street, northeast of Otis street, Eighteenth ward. On Tuesday, November 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, situate on the southeasterly side of Moyer street, 78 feet northeastwardly from Otis street, Eighteenth ward; containing in front on Moyer street 54 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet. Subject to two ground rents, one of $35·10, and the other $72·90, payable in coin.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 29n12 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WHISKIES.

Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela

WHISKIES,

The product of the following Distilleries:

"A. & H. S. Overholt,"	"Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"	"M. Weiss & Co."
"U. Lippincott,"	"Hugus & Co.,"
Thos. Moore,"	"Shanton, Daly & Kern,"
"Lynchburg,"	"Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon,"	"Old Dominion."

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

APPLY TO

BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St.
8 27 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2 2p6

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 130,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 48 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 3 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are *bona fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER,

(*Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.*)

I (or we), of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at ———

thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:—

..... cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot..... $.....
..... cubic feet, curved timber, at $—— per foot..... .....
..... cubic feet timber, at $—— per ft. .....
——— ———
..... Total quantity. Total value.. .....

(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)

Should *my (or our)* offer be accepted, *I (or we)* request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at ——— for signature and certificate.

Date ——.

[Signature], A. B.
C. D.

Witness:
———.
———.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— is accepted, *he (or they)* will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Date ——.

[Signatures] C. D.
E. F.

Witness:
———.
———.

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 1aw4w

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items *one, two,* and *three,* and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.
2. For removing the trees and clearing the ground.
3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.
4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
8. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 295 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN HICE, President.
CHAS. B. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

STEAMED OYSTERS!

HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.

Large Stews and Fanned.....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast.....50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.
TRIPE AND OYSTERS,
BROILED OYSTERS,
FRIED OYSTERS,
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS!

S. L. BEACH,
OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,
N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 22 thstu1f

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 4w5

THE LAW SOCIETIES.

The Associations of Philadelphia Lawyers in the Past—The Names of Those Who were Connected with Them—The Present Law Academy—Its Condition and Prospects.

In the olden time, when Philadelphia was the seat of government for the whole United States, the courts of this city were looked upon, from all quarters, as models, and as the head of all legal proceeding. Action in any of our courts, whether Federal, State, or county, was a precedent for proceedings in any court throughout the land. The very best legal talent of the whole land was then here gathered together, nor has the good legal name which was then earned entirely forsaken us as yet. A Philadelphia lawyer is yet a synonymous term for all that is talented, learned, and successful, as well as sharp, in the profession.

At this time, or immediately preceding it, just after the Constitution of the United States had been adopted, a party of young disciples of the law met together for the purpose of forming a society that should have for its aim the improvement of its members in all things appertaining to the law. This society they formed, and the end they sought was afterwards well accomplished. Its members all became well known to fame, and helped to obtain the good legal name which the city had while a Federal capital. This association embraced among its members the names of Bushrod Washington, Richard Stockton, Samuel Sitgreaves, William Rawle, Edward Tilgman, and others who afterwards took an active part in political and national life, and became greatly distinguished. Many of their descendants are still practising in this city the profession of their fathers.

This society continued for some time with various changes and modifications, with a rotation in membership, as the older members got into extended business, with no need for outside improvement, new and younger members taking their places, until the year 1800, when its existence came to an end, there being at that time but a very small membership and but little interest from those who still held to the organization. The principal upholding members had before that time been called away from its mimic duties by others more real in political and professional life.

For five years from this time there was no organization of Philadelphia lawyers of any kind, but in 1805, on a Saturday evening, the 20th of December, the old association was revived under a new name. It was then called the Law Society, and the reorganizers were Bayse Newcomb, Clement C. Biddle, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Samuel H. Jacobs, John Lowber, Magnus M. Murry, Philip Nicklan, Edward Tilghman, and Samuel Wilcox. These, after being regularly organized, adopted a new consritution and by-laws, elected officers, and appointed committees. The minutes of this first meeting state that the association was for the purpose of improvement in legal knowledge and in public speaking. The evening of meeting was fixed for Thursday. Bayse Newcomb was elected President, John Drinker, Vice-President, Samuel H. Jacobs, Secretary, and Magnus M. Murry, Treasurer. When the new constitution was prepared the following persons signed it, in addition to those already mentioned:—G. R. Hopkins, Jr., William Grinell, William Milner, P. H. Nicklan, B. Newcomb, Jr., John Edwards, Jr., Thomas Darrach, John C. Lowber, E. Spencer Sergeant, William Delaney, Thomas Kittera, and Thomas F. Gordon.

This society cohtinued until 1812. Those who founded it are now all dead. Many of them died young, though several lived long enough to attain great eminence. The oldest member of all lived the longest, with one exception. This was Bayes Newcomb, who died in 1850, at the age of eighty. J. R. Ingersoll, who was at one time our Minister to the Court of St. James, was the one exception, and he died lately. Of those who were added to the society up to the year 1812, in number about one hundred, less than a dozen survive. Many names were included in this hundred of high honor in our midst.

This society, as well as all the others of the same kind, both before and after, was for the improvement of the younger members of the bar, the older members withdrawing as their business grew upon them. By the former class the want of such an organization was greatly felt after it had been disbanded, and several efforts were made to re-establish it. But it was not until September, 1817, that another institution of a similar description was founded, and this was done by members of the bar newly admitted, and by law students in the offices of the members of the profession. It has been said with truth that many of the men who won honors at the bar during the ensuing twenty-five years, some of whom are still heads of the profession, were the direct fruits of this organization.

The roll at first consisted of Richard Biddle, James C. Biddle, H. J. Williams, William M. Meredith, Thomas Dunlap, David Paul Brown, Bloomfield McElvain, John N. Conyngham, John M. Read, John K. Kane, Francis Hopkinson, Duncan S. Walker, Joseph Tate, Thomas M. Pettit, George M. Stroud, Persifor F. Smith, George Selden, M. R. Sayers, John Musgrave, John Wurts, R. Dillon, Drake Travanian, B. Dallas, Arthur Middleton, Henry Middleton, D. J. Desmond, Jonathan Fowle, T. A. Budd, and Robert Bethell. Of these, Richard Biddle, the brother of Nicholas Biddle, became the most successful lawyer of Pittsburg, where he died in 1850. Sheldon, Dallas, and Walker also removed to the same place, where they became eminent men. Pettit became a member of the Legislature—which, by-the-way, is no such great honor nowadays—also Attorney-General of the State, United States District Attorney, and President of the District Court. Stroud was also a Legislature-man, and, except for two years, has been Judge of the District Court for a quarter of a century and over. This position he yet holds. Conyngham was another Legislature-man, and also a member of Congress, and is now President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne county. Like Judge Stroud, he has held the position for a term of years. Tate went to Virginia, his native place, and became Mayor of Richmond. Dunlap left his practice to become President of the United States Bank, but returned to it on the failure of that concern. Arthur Middleton became Secretary of Legation to Russia, and Henry Middleton held the similar office in Spain. James C. Biddle was well known in public life. Meredith was United States District Attorney and Secretary of the National Treasury. Kane was a member of the Legislature, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and Judge of the United States District Court. John M. Read was sent to the Legislature, was Attorney-General of the State, and District Attorney of the United States. John Wurts was a member of Congress, but abandoned a public career for the Presidency of the Union Canal Company of New York. Persifor F. Smith went to New Orleans, and afterwards became a General with Taylor in the Mexican war.

In 1835 this society, after running successfully during the intervening time, was merged into the Law Academy of Philadelphia, of which Peter J. Duponceau was then elected Provost. This still exists under most favorable auspices. It has turned out many good lawyers. It holds its meetings weekly, and its exercises consist of mock arguments, and sometimes of an essay, read by one of the judges of the courts. While nearly all the present members of the bar have passed through the academy in some way or other, and still retain their connection by paying the yearly dues, the organization is kept up by the younger men who have just been admitted to the bar or who are about to enter. The officers are elected annually. The place of meeting is the new room of the Court of Quarter Sessions. The legal profession generally take a great interest in its welfare, and do everything in their power to promote its interests. It has now been kept running with unabated interest for forty-five years, and its prospects are good for the future. Its influence on the standard of our Philadelphia bar is certainly appreciable, and with the right care could be made much more so. To the young candidate for legal honors it is of the greatest importance, giving him a chance to practice in everything appertaining to legal business, before making his appearance in the public courtroom. An institution on this plan is of benefit in every department of business or professional life. Such associations have, or should have, for their end and aim the attainment of the highest excellence, and the attainment of such excellence in any department is to the best interests of all.

AMERICAN BOOKS IN ENGLAND.—A London letter to the Boston *Advertiser* says:—The *Westminster Review* in the new number vouchsafes us a paper on American literature, in which panegyrics and patronizing condescension are oddly mixed. "There is not a score of names in American literature," says the writer, "that may be placed in the front ranks among poets, historians, and novelists, and there is not one to vie with the leading names in the Old World." One expects these things at regular intervals, but somehow they produce no effect. Reviewers may pronounce as they will, American books compete vigorously with English ones on this side of the Atlantic. Every bookstall at a railway station; every circulating library at a watering-place, every one of those dear old book-tents at a country fair—has a strong detachment of volumes which are above all things American. This popularity of American literature unquestionably increases, and extends in fiction from "The Last of the Mohicans" to "The Gates Ajar." In English boarding-schools Cooper is more read than Scott, and Longfellow, throughout the land, is nearly as much seen as the Bible. If provision could be made for keeping a constant supply at a reasonable price, the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *North American Review* would meet with numerous purchasers. At a large shop on Ludgate Hill—a famous thoroughfare—the stock consists of little else than cheap editions of American books in paper covers. You may there buy "The House with Seven Gables" for ninepence and "The Spy" for sixpence. The place is not kept by Americans, nor do the people appear to have any special American connection. They seem to rely upon the amazing fondness of the present generation for books that deal with American life or possess the characteristics of American thought. If there were only an international copyright, what "damages" some folks on your side would get from this!

THE MOABITE STONE.—At the British Association, in the department of Ethnology and Anthropology, a paper on "The relation of the Ancient Moabites to neighboring nations, as disclosed in the newly discovered Moabite Stone," was lately read by Rev. C. D. Guisburg, LL. D. He said that the inscription on the stone read almost like a chapter in the Bible, and when it was borne in mind that this curious relic dated back nine hundred years before Christ, it would be seen that the inscription was older than two-thirds of the Old Testament. Out of twelve or fifteen Moabite cities mentioned in the Old Testament eleven were enumerated in the inscription. Respecting the relation of the ancient Moabites to the neighboring nations, he had come to the conclusion that at the period indicated an organized temple-service existed among Jews out of Palestine, and that the service must have been very much akin to the service of the Moabites; that nine hundred years before Christ the word "Jehovah," which was afterwards so much avoided by the Jews, was so much upon the lips of every Jew that it passed over to a neighboring nation; that the language of the inscription, which was infinitely more simple than two thirds of the Old Testament, showed that the Moabites had attained to a high state of cultivation; that in military prowess they were superior to the Jews; and that from them the ancient Greeks and Romans and we ourselves had derived what had become our alphabet. In the course of the discussion which followed, Professor Rawlinson objected to some of the conclusions of Dr. Guisburg. He claimed for the Phœnicians the merit of discoveries attributed to the Moabites.

A PUBLIC DINNER IN FIJI.—A public dinner in Fiji is a very great affair, and you must take care how you behave at it. All the guests bear a hand in feeding the oven or stirring the pot. A floor of clean leaves is covered with cocoa-pots, on which are heaped baked taro and yams "to the amount of several tons." The next tier is formed of *vakalolo*, or puddings in green leaves, well oiled. Surmounting this pedestal are the baked turtles, or two or three hogs baked whole. On one occasion there were fifty tons of yams, fifteen tons of sweet pudding, seventy turtles, five cart-loads of yaqona, and two hundred tons of uncooked yams. One of the puddings measured twenty-one feet in circumference. A Lord Mayor's feast in Guildhall is mere fooling to this. And the turtle, too! But if you have the honor to be invited to a feast in Fiji, you must be cautious. A chief, having eaten a cocoanut without offering a bit to one of his followers, the latter went over to the enemy, and in the next battle singled out his former master. He asked to be spared. "Do you not," was the stern reply, "remember the nut? For that you must die." And then came the fatal blow. Another chief sat down with his father-in-law; but on passing a dish, a cooked guana, he broke off part of its tail. "A dark scowl covered his relative's face," and at the earliest opportunity he slew his son-in-law, having first told him that he could not put up with broken tail.—*Leisure Hours.*

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the CUBA AND WEST INDIA BUSINESS AND GENERAL COUNTING-HOUSE WORK, after an experience of eleven years in this city, possessing the Spanish and English Languages, and who, with numerous friends in Cuba, can influence considerable business, is open for engagement as a Working Partner, or otherwise, in same or other business.

Best references as to character and capacity. Address "Business," at this office. 11 11tf

FINANCIAL.

THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF IOWA,

Connecting St. Louis and St. Paul.

Now Nearly Completed.

This road is built by a Company of strong capitalists, who have pushed their work forward at a rapid rate.

ONE MILLION

OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the Company remain, which are offered at the very low rate of

90 and Accrued interest.

Among their advantages are—

1st. The road is nearly finished, and the cars are expected to run across the State in 60 days.
2d. The road has been built only of the best material, the iron having been manufactured expressly for it, at a much higher cost than that usually paid.
3d. It runs through a most superb agricultural country.
4th. It has great advantages in carrying coal North and bringing lumber South.
5th. The Mortgage is only $16,000 per mile, while many other roads are bonded to double this amount.
6th. The road is principally owned by bankers and other capitalists, who have invested a large sum in its construction, and who have every reason to take care of its obligations.
7th. A First Mortgage for so small an amount, upon a road so near completion, and in such strong hands, may well be considered a perfectly safe security.

We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Governments, and buy First-class Railroad Securities—such as these—than the present. With any further decline in Gold, Governments must decline also.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer,
No. 32 PINE Street, New York.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the Sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE, AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
11 10 thstu6t PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
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B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
F. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 8 25

ELLIOTT & DUNN
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge or parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

203 203
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m
No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
(FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co.) PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds. Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges. Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 11 1 1m*

UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.
GOLD
Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
COUPONS CASHED
Pacific Railroad Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
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Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

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FOR SALE.
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act o Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.
Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise, as the local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

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PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.
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The dividend received by a policy-holder is the difference between the *actual cost* of insurance and the premium paid. This company is expressly required by its charte rto divide every dollar of surplus thus arising among its policy-holders. It is therefore purely mutual.

The New York report for 1870 shows that the assets of this company are in the proportion of $1 50 to every $1 of liabilities, thus insuring perfect reliability.

It has received the approbation of the most learned actuaries, and is endorsed and recommended by many of the most prominent scientific and public men in the United States. An institution of a similar kind in England, the Friends' Provident Institution, has been wonderfully successful.

Its advantages in every respect, both as to safety, cheapness, terms of policies, etc., are not excelled. The prudent and economical management of its business, combined with the remarkable average longevity of its members, commends it to the confidence and favor of all classes of whatever denomination.

Call or send for circular. Agents wanted. An easy company to solicit for. 2 12 eos5p

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MEAD & ROBBINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Hard Metal (Nickel Silver),

Have now the largest and most attractive stock Silver Plated Goods that they have ever offered in

New and Elegant Designs.

All descriptions of Silver-Plated Ware constantly on hand, suitable for

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Tea Sets as Low as $20.
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THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and show-rooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed an shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1870.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks.	$799,419 36	
On Fire Risks	154,801 20	
		$954,220 56
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1869.		502,489 32
		$1,456,709 88

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks.	$880,746 79	
On Fire Risks	151,548 67	
		$1,032,295 46
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc		152,500 98
		$1,184,796 44

LOSSES, EXPENSES, etc., during the year as above:—

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$515,555 93	
Fire Losses	99,603 08	
Return Premiums	81,921 69	
Reinsurances	40,098 85	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	50,501 40	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	63,009 12	
Expenses	24,045 90	
		$875,126 97
		$309,669 47

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1870.

$300,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)		$333,375 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		214,000 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)		204,162 50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan		168,920 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,700 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		25,250 00
25,000 Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. R. R. guarantee)		20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		13,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan		4,200 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 Shares Stock		15,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 Shares Stock		4,300 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 60 Shares Stock		4,000 00
261,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.		261,650 00
$1,260,150 Par.	Market Value	$1,293,557 50
	Cost, $1,264,447 34.	
Real Estate		$56,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		230,971 27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company		93,375 47
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7,950. Estimated value		3,912 00
Cash		142,911 73
		$1 820,727 97

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1866, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividends whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, "
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, "
H. Frank Robinson,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Ass't Secretary. 11 11 1t

MACHINERY.
ENGINES,
Tools, Machinery, Etc.,
FOR SALE AT
THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
FOOT OF EAST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK,
EMBRACING
ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES, SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS,
And Machinery and Patterns of the most approve kinds, etc. etc. etc. Also,
6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PAT. TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. in diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 65 in. by 10 ft. stroke.
JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.
Send for Catalogue.
NEW YORK. tober 29, 1870. 10 29 1mrp

FURNACES, ETC.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS.
H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
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Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
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PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

—

The Great Diuretic.

—

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

BUCHU, in one form or other, has been prescribed by every educated Physician for more than

Two Hundred Years.

H. T. HELMBOLD claims a superior mode of extracting its virtues. The experiments were made while engaged in the DRUG business in the city of Philadelphia, nineteen years ago, prompted by the alarming increase of diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Urinary Organs, existing in both sexes. These diseases were justly attracting as much attention as diseases of the Liver, or any other vital organs of the body. Upon the sound and healthy condition of these important organs, the healthy and harmonious action of the nervous system and Liver, and consequently the happiness of the entire human family, depend. That Buchu should act upon both Liver and Kidneys, to prepare it so that it would retain its strength and active principle was his aim. It must not be made, as housekeepers make tea, by boiling. It is a delicate Leaf, and its active principle would be destroyed by such a process. It must be prepared in VACUO, and from the long leaf, fresh and carefully selected.

THE SUPERIORITY OF MY MODE OF PREPARATION BEING ACKNOWLEDGED, I now ship even to the point (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE) where the leaves are gathered large quantities of

MY FLUID EXTRACT.

IN FACT, THE ARTICLE STANDS PRE-EMINENT, AND IS KNOWN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The first and most important object was to offer to the afflicted a remedy that was perfectly safe, and could be taken by adults and children. Ignorant persons, who pay no attention to dose, direction, or advice, might reason, "That if a teaspoonful, taken occasionally, did good, two would do better, and perhaps a bottle would cure in a day."

Many have broken down their health by dissipation, and on this principle; but they had been years in doing so.

What I would have understood is, that no injury can arise from its use. It is as safe as any article of food; but patients must not expect any medicine to rebuild a wrecked or shattered constitution in a few days.

This truth is so self-evident that it would seem unnecessary to repeat it, were it not for the fact that thousands of persons who are intelligent in all other matters seem to think, unreasonably, that a curative agent must exhibit its specific effects immediately, when the fact is that time is often an important element in the progress of a safe and thorough cure, even when the medicine is working the best results. These same persons would expend

HUNDREDS, YES, THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND DISSIPATION,

And think less of it than they would of

Fifty Dollars in Medicine

To rebuild a Broken-down and Worn-out Constitution.

—

I propose to give evidence that this Remedy is not a patent medicine. The objection which generally lies against all discoveries and inventions in medicine is "publicity." If somebody should discover a remedy to prolong life, or an infallible cure for cholera or consumption, what a monster he would be to withhold his knowledge! We have yet to learn from what chapter or verse in Scripture to quote, "That men may not heal others of their fellow-men of any disease."

Nor have we asked Pickwicks, affected prudes, or, in short, men who are possessed of every kind of sense but common sense, and all kinds of opinions but their own. The Buchu is a good thing. It has hundreds of thousands of living witnesses to attest its virtue and commend it.

—

FOR MEDICAL PROPERTIES,

SEE JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY DR. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons, London.

See PROFESSOR DEWEES' VALUABLE WORKS ON THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSICK, Philadelphia, and most of the Standard Works on Medicine.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:—

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, and morbid irritation of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

—

TESTIMONY.

—

GREAT SUFFERING.

—

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things that cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently). When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so, before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday, to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon I had a desire to urinate, but could not. About one hour after this I tried again, with the same result; but the next time it was the same as turning a faucet and stopping it off again. It was so for three times, and the third time there was something came through the passage. I examined it, and it is the ugliest stone or gravel you ever saw, covered over with little pieces which collected together. It looks the color of a mud-turtle, and was as hard as flint. So you see the Buchu was doing its work, although I was feeling so bad. I purchased another bottle, thinking there might be some more behind, but since that has passed I have been as well as ever in my life. I have the stone securely wrapped, and those who have seen it in this place are surprised.

I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher.

EDWARD L. HOWARD,

Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

REFERS TO

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

—

PERMANENT CURE OF A PATIENT WHO HAD SUFFERED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS WITH DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

This is to certify that in the year 1869 one of our customers, a gentleman aged 50 years, who had been afflicted for fifteen years with disease of the kidneys, called on us for HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, and after having used eight bottles, stated to us that he considered himself permanently cured. He has no hesitation in stating that he received more benefit from the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU than from the treatment of various eminent physicians during the time above stated, and recommends the same to all who may be suffering from any disease originating from a disordered state of the kidneys.

Statements similar to the above have been received by us from various sources during the past four years. Yours, truly,

PEARCE & FRIENN, Marietta, Ohio.

[These are the leading druggists of Marietta.]

—

PERMANENT CURE OF DIABETES WITH FOUR BOTTLES.

HACKENSACK, Bergen Co., N. J., April 26, 1870.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—I had been suffering for a long time from Diabetes, and had been under treatment for the same by (3) three of the most eminent physicians of this place, viz.:—Drs. Hasbrook, Hall, and Smith, without any apparent beneficial result. Having heard of your "Fluid Extract Buchu," I concluded to try it, although I had but little faith in its curative powers. I am happy to state that, after having taken four bottles of your "Buchu," I am entirely cured, and deem it but my duty to you and the community at large to inform you of the fact that I have been permanently cured by your medicine, after having been informed by the (3) three physicians above named that my disease was incurable.

Truly yours,

JOHN H. WYGANT.

I respectfully refer to any citizen of Hackensack.

City and County of New York, ss.—John H. Wygant, being of the village of Hackensack, County of Bergen, State of New Jersey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing is true to his knowledge.

JOHN H. WYGANT.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of April, 1870.

JOHN G. KEARNEY,

Commissioner of Deeds, New York City and County.

No. 25 Chambers street, New York.

—

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:—

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medical preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use on such occasions.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Washington, D. C.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, ex-Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, ex-Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, ex-Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, ex-Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.
And many others if necessary.

—

FROM THE PRINCIPAL PHYSICIAN OF THE SANITARY INFIRMARY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH LA FOURCHE, La., April 29, 1870.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I have in my practice used (in the majority of cases where disease of the urinary organs existed) HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, and can confidently say that I have never known it to be used without the greatest beneficial results. I have consulted patients after partaking of it, and they invariably confirm my statement. I am satisfied that the preparation is an established fact, convincingly proved by the practical test of long experience.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN B. C. GAZZO, M. D.

—

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED, AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our country named J. B. Estel had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition at our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day.

Very respectfully yours, etc.,

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

—

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq:—

DEAR SIR:—I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the gravel, bladder and kidneys. I suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers.

Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNET.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

—

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

UTAH, January 28, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases" it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc.,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,

Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-weekly *Telegraph*.

—

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR "COSMOPOLITE":—I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results, for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public.

Yours respectfully,

D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:—

Colonel DAN RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHARLES STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn, editor of *Cosmopolite*.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. L. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Penn., druggist.

—

GREAT CURE OF DIABETES OF A LADY—FIFTY DOLLARS A BOTTLE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1870.

Dear Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—For the past eight months I have been suffering from diabetes. I have consulted several of our leading physicians, but have failed to receive the slightest benefit from their costly medicines.

Four months ago I saw your advertisement in the "Herald," was persuaded by a friend who had been benefited by your world-renowned Buchu. I purchased a bottle, took the contents, and was so relieved that I continued the use of it. The diabetes has entirely disappeared after using it three months. I would give $50 a bottle if I could not get it at any other price.

I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from this disease.

Sincerely yours,

ANNA E. STOUGHTON,

No. 128 West Twenty-seventh street.

—

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th av. and 76th st., Central Park.

[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may alike be benefited,

I am respectfully yours,

Colonel YOUNG,

General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1866.

—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bottle if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,

Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MELICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY,

Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

—

DR. KEYSER,

A physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form of preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extract—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,

No. 110 Wood street, Pittsburg, Penn.

AUG. 11, 1869.

—

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

FROM MORGAN, FRAZER & CO.

GLASGOW, Mo., Feb 5, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the kidneys and gravel, and I resorted to several remedies without deriving any benefit whatever, and seeing your extract Buchu advertised, I procured a few bottles, and used them. The result was a complete cure in a short time. I regard your Extract Buchu to be decidedly the best remedy for all and any diseases of the kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.

Yours respectfully,

EDWIN M. FRAZER.

—

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL.

SALISBURY, N. C., March 19, 1866.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.

DEAR SIR:—I wish you to send me one dozen of your Sarsaparilla Extract, and half a dozen of your Rosewash.

Allow me to say that your preparations are very satisfactory, not only to the practitioner, but also to the patient, and I shall endeavor to bring them to universal use in this part of the country.

Please forward these medicines again as before, C. O. D., per express.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

M. F. A. HOFFMAN,

Surgeon in charge of Hospital.

—

CERTIFICATE OF A DISTINGUISHED MIDWIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1869.

Mr. Helmbold:—

SIR:—I have used your Extract Buchu with many of my patients, and can speak of it in the highest terms in every case, and consider it a valuable remedy, and one that should be in the hands of every midwife.

Very truly yours,

REBECCA STANTON, M. D.

—

CURE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND DECLINE OF A YOUNG LADY.

*H. T. Helmbold:—*I have now been giving your Extract Buchu to my daughter, who has been unable to sleep, very nervous, loss of appetite, general debility, and rapidly falling into a decline—in fact, consumption was talked of. I was recommended to use your Buchu by a highly respectable lady of this place, who had given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been troubled for a long time. I purchased one bottle some eight weeks since, which lasted one week, and from which she received great benefit, and induced me to purchase one half-dozen bottles, as I had tried many other remedies, and my family physician, to no avail. It is now more than two weeks since she has taken the last bottle, and I am happy to inform you of its complete success.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE M. MARSHALL.

Germantown, Pa., Feb. 12, 1869.

—

SPEEDY RELIEF FROM KIDNEY AFFECTION OCCASIONED BY ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1870.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—On the 23d of August last I received severe internal and external injuries, occasioned by an accident on a Philadelphia Railroad car. On my arrival in New York, I was attended by Dr. Wilson, of East Fifty-fifth street, and another physician, whose name I do not now remember. After my wounds were dressed, I suffered for three (3) days intense agony from internal injuries, which affected my kidneys. I can say that after taking but three doses of your Extract Buchu I felt greatly relieved. I used the balance of the bottle, and am happy to state that since that time I have experienced no further difficulty.

Very truly yours,

P. H. KEARNEY,

No. 848 Third avenue.

I respectfully refer to either of the following gentlemen:—

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Esq., editor of "Citizen and Round Table."

B. F. CURTIS, Esq., No. 102 Greenwich street.

MORRIS PHILLIPS, Esq., Editor "Home Journal."

HON. M. CONNOLLY, Register of City.

MESSRS. PETTENGILL & BATES, Proprietors of "Hearth and Home."

I. N. HUDSON, Esq., No. 41 Park row.

HON. NELSON J. WATERBURY, New York.

HON. JAMES E. COULTER, New York.

And many others if necessary.

—

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established upwards of Nineteen Years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

At his Drug and Chemical Warehouses,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

No. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

—

PRICE:

Six Bottles for $6·50,

OR

$1·25 Per Bottle.

DELIVERED TO ANY ADDRESS.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

—

None are genuine unless done up in a steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my chemical warehouse, and signed 11

H. T. HELMBOLD.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Testimonial Presented by His Mexican War Comrades.

From the San Francisco Alta, October 31.

General Sherman, during his recent visit to San Francisco, was elected by a unanimous vote of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War a member of that society, and as a testimonial of the esteem in which he was held by the members, he was presented with a very handsome gold badge. As his stay here was so short, there was not time to have the badge finished before his departure; it was therefore forwarded to him at Washington, with a letter from the society. Last Saturday the following reply was received from General Sherman:—

Gentlemen:—On reaching home yesterday, I found your letter of September 20, with that most beautiful medal, a society badge of the Mexican War Veterans. I can hardly convey to you in words my gratification at this splendid token of your personal regard, for I realize that in the Mexican war I gained no laurels that a soldier would value, for it was my fate to be sent around Cape Horn to California, then, as now, a peaceful land, where at best we could only prepare the way for the grand pioneers who, like Moses, struck the rock in the desert that a stream of gold and wealth should pour forth to enrich the whole land.

I accept the membership you thus tender me with pride, and in the full hope that at some future time I may mingle with you in social array to contemplate the many events that have made the Mexican war the cause of such grand results.

I wish that I could have been with you on the 14th of September, but I hope you saw that the prior engagement at Sacramento City was imperative, and kept me there that whole night; but I assure you that if another chance is offered me, I should strain every nerve to be with you to renew the memories of the old Mexican war, that seem almost to have been swallowed up and lost in the great events that have occurred since.

With great respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

General Sherman came around Cape Horn in the United States ship Lexington. He was then attached to Captain Tompkins' battery of the 3d Artillery. General E. O. C. Ord, now commanding this department, was the senior first lieutenant, W. T. Sherman the junior first lieutenant, and Colville Minor second lieutenant. Accompanying these troops were Lieutenant H. W. Halleck, of the Engineer Corps (now major-general), and Captain Folsom, quartermaster. Captain Tompkins resigned soon after reaching this coast, and Lieutenant Minor died. The others have all been prominently identified with the early history of California, and are well known to all our old citizens.

POWDER-MILL EXPLOSION.

Sensation in Scranton—Loss of Life and Property.

The Scranton *Republican* of yesterday says:—

The whole country hereabouts was startled this morning about half-past 8 o'clock by a terrible explosion, the concussion of which was felt on every hand, and left the mark in broken windows in not a few buildings of the borough, while at the location of the disaster a terrible picture was presented. The fierce flash of the burning powder sprang high in the air, and the huge volume of grey smoke rose to a much greater height in awful majesty, painfully witnessed from many points in and around the town.

The powder, or more properly the material composing it, had caught fire in the rolls, where it was undergoing the patent manufacturing process of General Oliver, from sparks thrown by a cog wheel of the set of rolls by the breaking of the housing of the journals in which one end of the shaft played. This is an accident that has happened a number of times and has always been easily controlled, as it could have been and was in this instance, as the powder instead of blazing up instantaneously only burns rather freely when unconfined, but the clothes of Daniel Dunlap, a young man, having caught fire, he started from the mill apparently to go to the reservoir, a short distance off, to put it out and save himself from being burned.

He was followed by Oscar Shoemaker, who tried to beat and smother the fire out. His own clothes caught fire in the attempt, and it is thought that he became bewildered, in which state he ran towards the dry houses, standing a short distance off, and entered. Here a large pile of powder lay, which quickly caught and communicated to the adjoining house, in which were some seventy-five kegs, which were being loaded in a wagon, and the explosion took place, demolishing the dry houses and mill, knocking in the end of the magazine and the stable, and tearing out the sides of some cars standing on the track near by, and making a complete wreck of everything round about. Thomas Burns, the engineer and foreman, was thrown violently against an iron vice in the mill, fracturing his skull, from which he died about two o'clock. Oscar Shoemaker was horribly burned; when touched the flesh peeled from his body, and although still alive this evening it is thought that he cannot survive. Daniel Dunlap is burned, but not seriously, and will recover.

The business of the company will be stopped for the time, and altogether, unless they should conclude to again put up the buildings and try once more. General Oliver has had no little trouble with the manufacture of his powder here, this being the second time the buildings have been destroyed.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

How the Ends Will Be Made to Meet.

Before the work from the Hoosac Tunnel shaft towards the ends can be undertaken certain mathematical calculations must be made, which involve the successful discharge of the most delicate and responsible professional duties which any engineer was ever called upon to perform—if being necessary to lay down a line less than twenty-seven feet in length at the bottom of a dripping, dark shaft 1030 feet deep, so that both ends of the line, being projected, shall coincide with the terminal points of the tunnel, each being distant over 12,000 feet from the centre of the shaft. To increase the initial difficulty, the top of the shaft is on the summit of a rugged mountain from 1500 to 1800 feet above the grade of the tunnel at its termini. It is, therefore, no slight responsibility that is incurred by the engineer who assumes the charge of this delicate operation. To facilitate the correct performance of this duty a colossal transit instrument has been constructed at the cost of the State of Massachusetts, which is the most perfect ever made. The most accurately verified lines have been laid down over the mountain, extending long distances beyond, in both directions, to the tops of neighboring mountains. By the accuracy of this instrument and its manipulation the line of twenty-seven—the transverse diameter of the shaft—will be permanently defined, requiring wonderful exactness, and from its extremities the "plummet" alone can reach the bottom of the shaft. These plummets must, of necessity, be heavy and beautifully poised and will require to be suspended in oil to produce perfect rest and protection from the faintest vibration of the air. The most delicate cords, consistent with strength, must be used to suspend them; and after all is done that science can suggest—being absolutely correct as to the theory—it is easy to see how delicate and difficult will be the practical part of the operation, and what grave consequences would follow the slightest error of alignment on so small a base. It is quite possible that such an error will be inevitable, as the motion of the earth may affect the plummet to an extent sufficient to disturb the calculations; but this fact has not been demonstrated, and scientific authorities differ on the subject.

—A mosquito taper is a Pittsburg invention. It creates such a smell when burning that the mosquitoes ask to be excused. It drives human beings out of doors also, which is its only defect.

—A swindler named Abbott, professing to be a clergyman, has been doing a remunerative business in Massachusetts by taking up contributions from the country clergy, representing himself to have been robbed in the cars.

CITY ITEMS.

LADIES' STOCKINGS.

25-CENT STOCKING IS FULL REGULAR.

25-CENT STOCKING IS FINE FABRIC.

This Stocking and the specialties in Ladies', Men's, and Children's Underwear which Mr. Finn is now selling are evidently great bargains, as is evinced from the crowds of purchasers daily flocking to his store.

35-CENT LADIES' VEST.

The 35-cent Vest is sightly and warm, and the finest offered for the money.

$1 LADIES' VEST,

Fine Merino, handsomely shaped, is daily increasing in favor and demand.

$1·40 fine wool Saxony Vest.

MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

60 and 75 cents Men's good heavy shirts.

The 90 cents and $1 Shirts are splendid goods.

$1·40 and $2 fine Wool Saxony Shirts.

Children's Wear at economical prices.

JOHN M. FINN,

S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

TEN-CENT ZEPHYR,

TEN-CENT ZEPHYR.

The wonderful popularity of the Ten-cent Zephyr has attained is surprising. Mr. Finn is taxed to keep his supply equal to the demand. Ladies are using it for nearly every knitting purpose imaginable, such as Afghans, Shawls, Caps, etc. It is the cleanest-washed and most beautiful-dyed Zephyr in the market. Mr. Finn has also a very large assortment of Stocking Yarns. JOHN M. FINN,

S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

ZEPHYR GOODS.—A full line of Zephyr Embroidered Slippers and Cushions, of brilliant designs, has just been opened by Mr. Finn, the prices of which he has greatly reduced. Slippers formerly selling for $1 he has reduced to 75 cents, and Sofa Cushions of large size, good designs, he has marked at $1·20 per piece and up. Ladies, it is economy to look at his stock. JOHN M. FINN,

S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or alvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, i is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natura color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

THE MOTHER'S REMEDY for all diseases with which children are afflicted is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Why not come to headquarters at once and save yourselves the trouble of looking around? Hundreds of people call daily and say they have been looking for clothing, but have been unable to suit themselves in styles, qualities, and price until they came to the great and popular Brown Stone Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, where everything in the Clothing line is found to suit both the taste and pocket.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, NO. 923 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

AN ENEMY IN YOUR MOUTH.—Do not put an enemy in your mouth to steal away your teeth. Beware of destructive tooth washes and tooth powders, many of which are base imitations of SOZODONT. Insure a life lease of sound teeth and fragrant breath, by adopting the fragrant SOZODONT.

PHILADELPHIA can now boast of the most magnificent Dollar Store in the world, at the marble palace, No. 819 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

VINTON—GEHR.—At Westminster, Maryland, on Thursday, 10th instant, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. John H. Converse, assisted by the Rev. James W. Reese, FRANK LEAVENWORTH VINTON, of Philadelphia, to LIZZIE H., daughter of Denton Gehr, Esq., of Westminster, Md.

DIED.

BRITTON.—On the 8th instant, wife of the late Charles Britton, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, from the residence of her son, George Britton, No. 3322 Germantown avenue.

BUCHANAN.—On the 11th inst., JAMES BUCHANAN.

The relatives and friends of the family and Vigilant Lodge, No. 155, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Joshua Bartley, Pennsylvania avenue and Spring Garden Water Works, on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock.

CROCK.—On the 10th instant, IDA FLORENCE, daughter of Henry and Amanda Crock, aged 17 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Strawberry Mansion, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Roxborough Cemetery.

EWING.—On the 8th instant, GEORGE H. EWING, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Independence Lodge, No. 55, I. O. of O. F., and the Riggers' Beneficial Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 117 Mifflin street, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer Church Ground.

LARASON.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the 8th instant, JAMES D. LARASON, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends and Welcome Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F.; Ark of Safety Division, No. 385, S. of T.; Liberty Council, No. 11, O. U. A. M.; Keystone Lodge, No. 2, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence, No. 603 East Dauphin street, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock. Funeral services at Front Street M. E. Church.

LOMPE.—On the 9th instant, ADOLPH LOMPE, son of Charles and the late Wilhelmina Lompe, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 1840 South Third street.

MANGAN.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 9th instant, FREDDIE ELLENGER, youngest son of George C. and E. O. Mangan, aged 7 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1601 Brown street, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 1 P. M. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

O'DONNELL.—On the 10th instant, MRS. MARY O'DONNELL, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Patrick O'Donnell, Log House lane, off Ridge road, above the depot, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

ODGERS.—On the 10th instant, DAVID ALEXANDER, youngest child of James and Mary Odgers, aged 2 years and 1 month.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1532 South Eighth street, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—On the 10th instant, JOHN E. SMITH, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Mary Ann Sipe, No. 2314 Coral street, corner of Fifth, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WALKER.—On Friday morning, the 11th instant, MARGARET S. WALKER.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Ellen F. Jayne, No. 931 N. Broad street, on Monday morning, the 14th instant, at 11 A. M., without further notice.

WOODWARD.—Suddenly, on 9th inst., DAVID M. WOODWARD, son of Mary F. and David M. Woodward, aged 3 years, 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1035 East York street, Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870. 10 22 4w

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH,

Under the auspices of the

Y. M. C. A.,

AT CONCERT HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, November 14.

Subject:—"FACT AND FICTION."

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21,

Subject:—"LONDON."

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25c. extra.

Tickets at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street. 11 10 thsm 3t

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ JOHN B GOUGH FOR A LECTURE should select the new process by which LETTER PRESS COPIES can be taken from PRINTING executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,

10 6 thstu4 No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1870.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on account of the dividends, to be paid the preferred stockholders, payable on and after the 21st inst., to those persons in whose names the stock stands at the close of the transfer books.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 21st inst.

W. L. GILROY,

11 12 12trp Treasurer.

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THIS?—Owing to the high price of meats of all kinds, a company has been organized to manufacture pork out of pig iron. Whatever doubts may arise in regard to the success of this novel enterprise, there can be none concerning the superiority of the Honeybrook Lehigh Coal sold by J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. This superb vein of anthracite maintains the high reputation it gained when first introduced to our market. It is just the fuel that every housekeeper should use, and when prepared under HANCOCK'S supervision is entirely free from dust or slate. Test it for yourselves. 9 9 3m

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 109 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

An instalment of five dollars per share on the subscriptions to the preferred stock of The National Railway Company will be due and payable at the Office of the Company, No. 109 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on or before the 25th of November, 1870. By order of the Board of Directors.

11 8 6t JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer.

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. [10 1 7w

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

11 1 2m Treasurer.

SOAP.

Soaps! Soaps! Soaps!

PRICES REDUCED.

DETERSIVE, STEARINE, CHEMICAL OLIVE AND GERMAN OLIVE SOAPS,

The best and purest FAMILY SOAPS in the United States.

Send to the undersigned for catalogue of prices.

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,

11 7 6trp MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE DESIRABLE House and Furniture No. 1609 PINE Street. All modern improvements. Possession at once.

LUCAS HIRST,

11* No. 629 WALNUT Street.

GREAT BROWN HALL OF

AHEAD OF ALL ITS IMITATORS.

OUR $10 SUITS Are far better than the Twelve Dollar Market Streeters in material, style, trimmings, and finish.

OUR $12 SUITS Are marvels of beauty, and beyond comparison with those made by any other house.

OUR $15 SUITS Are the highest attainable degree of perfection in beauty, comfort, and durability.

If you want to go a little higher in price, we can furnish you with our rich and nobby **$18 and $20 SUITS.**

INDEED, THERE IS NO REQUIREMENT THAT CAN BE MADE ON US WHICH WE ARE NOT PREPARED TO FILL TO THE ENTIRE SATISFACTION OF OUR FRIENDS WHO MAY BE PLEASED TO DEAL WITH US. FINE SUITS AT ABOUT $40, BOTH IN BLACK AND FANCY GOODS.

With our long experience, our ample capital, our desirable position, our splendid building, our unexampled facilities, our skilful Cutters, our courteous SALESMEN AND

In our Custom Department we are well stocked with an immense variety of the Choicest Piece Goods ever offered to the public, from which we are prepared to make the most beautiful Suits to measure, and at the shortest notice. We freely invite the gentlemen of Philadelphia and its vicinity to examine our ready-made stock and vast assortment of custom goods.

OUR DETERMINATION TO PLEASE THE PUBLIC,

We are able to satisfy you that it is to your interest to

BUY ALL YOUR CLOTHES OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL.

DRAP DE NICE.

We flatter ourselves, by the introduction of this **NEW MATERIAL** to the Ladies of Philadelphia, we have succeeded in offering the most beautiful drapery imported this season. Being composed entirely of the **FINEST MERINO WOOL.** the manufacturer has been able to produce the most exquisite dark shades, which could not be approached with inferior materials. Our entire assortment of these goods is now on exhibition, and we respectfully invite an early inspection.

HOMER. COLLADAY & CO.,

1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 8 26] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING GLASSES,

Strictly our own manufacture, and of warranted workmanship, at the lowest prices.

ALL THE NEW CHROMOS of Europe and America.

SWISS RUSTIC GOODS, invoices opened to-day.

Sole Agency for the ROGERS GROUPS.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, open, free at all times.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

9 14 2m8p CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES,

Chandeliers,

Pendants,

Brackets, Etc.

OF NEW DESIGNS,

SALESROOMS,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY,

S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN

11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

JUDGES IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the N. Y. Times.

At the recent election in Philadelphia there were three judgeships to be filled. Two of the successful candidates were elected by decided majorities. The third, though of the same party, came pretty near being defeated, for the reason that he was considered by many people to be not exactly a fit man for the position. How far this opinion was correct we are unable to say, and the greater part of our readers would care very little to know. The point to which we are calling attention is, that the opinion existed, and that it produced the effect we have stated. And the case is still more worthy of notice from the circumstance that what diminished the vote for the individual in question was not the idea that he was grossly unfit for the judgeship. The feeling was not that he would be bribed if elected, or that he would disgrace the Bench by notorious incompetency. All the difficulty was that some of the voters thought—whether justly or unjustly is not now to the purpose—that his abilities and previous history did not fully come up to the mark of what ought to be demanded in the case of a candidate for the judiciary.

The inhabitants of the Quaker City, if they have not of late years sent a reasonable proportion of rascals to the State Legislature, and been burdened with a respectable number of plunderers in their municipal offices, have most certainly been making a remarkable fuss about nothing. As the population of that locality are generally of a tranquil disposition, and by no means fond of creating a disturbance, we have no doubt that their complaints are not without a good deal of reason. But, however this may be, there is one department which the Philadelphians have never given up to political rings. To whatever degree dishonest and unprincipled individuals may have worked themselves into other positions, the judiciary is unscathed, and there is a quiet determination among the people to keep it so, which even the controllers of party nominations do not dare to defy.

There is occasionally considerable grumbling in Philadelphia by Democrats at Republican judges, or by Republicans at Democratic judges, on the ground of alleged leaning towards one side or the other in questions connected with elections or other political affairs. That such charges should be made is natural enough; and that some of them might be true, even with judges of the very highest character, would be in no way improbable. But, apart from cases involving political questions, the character of the judiciary of Philadelphia is unimpeached and unimpeachable. The idea of suspecting a judge of corruption, or of being under the influence of any speculating clique or combination, is one which never on any occasion enters the head of a Philadelphian. To his inexperience and innocence the very suggestion of the thought would be shocking. In the peaceful and happy city of marble door-steps and white window-shutters, where he and his father and grandfather were born, he has no recollection of any such charges ever having been made against a judge, and he is certain that if made and extensively believed, an investigation would take place which would either result in the Judge's acquittal of the accusations, or in his being obliged to vacate his seat on the bench. Indeed, he is pretty sure—though he remembers no instance in point—that the Judge himself would either demand such an investigation, or else at once resign. To him, the word "Judge" is as suggestive of honesty and impartiality as the mention of Fairmount is of hydrant water.

There is one thing about this subject of judges in Philadelphia which is rather puzzling. It is the question why the people there, seeing that they are so particular about having good men for the judiciary, and so successful in obtaining them, have not carried out the principle more effectively into other things. Why, in other words, do they so uniformly elect suitable men to the bench, and so frequently choose notoriously unfit individuals for the Legislature and the city offices? There is an apparent inconsistency in this which we are at a loss to explain. A teacher of long experience once remarked that he had often noticed that if he got rid of the lazy boys in his school, some of the industrious ones became lazy. The measures, he said, which were used to urge the indolent pupils forward, were found to have operated as a needful incitement in keeping a portion of the more studious up to their work. If, on a similar principle, the Philadelphians have an idea that the hammering at dishonest and incompetent officials in other departments is a useful stimulus in preventing the present high character of their judges from being impaired, perhaps there may be something like philosophy in it. Human nature is weak in the best of men, and a little stirring up of the conscience once in a while is very well, even in the case of men in whom there is no apparent reason for it. But whatever may be the cause of the phenomenon we have mentioned, we must sincerely congratulate the Philadelphians upon the fact that they have kept their Judiciary pure. However much may depend upon the character of men in other public situations, there are probably no positions in our Government which, all things considered, so intimately affect the interests and the welfare of all classes, rich and poor, as those held by the Judges.

THE LATE ELECTIONS AND THE OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The late elections—East, West, and South—have established several important facts in reference to the next Presidency. They settle the conflict for the next Congress for the Republicans, with the balance of power in the President's veto; they show in their results that on the platform of General Grant's administration the Republican party still substantially holds its ground; that it has secured, through General Grant's liberal policy towards the black race, the mass of the seven hundred and fifty thousand colored voters of the country—a powerful element; that the great political reaction expected by over confident Democratic arithmeticians has not yet begun, and that the Republicans, with Grant as their candidate, have still the inside track and a good headway for the Presidential succession. On the other hand, it will be perceived from these elections that the Democracy everywhere are organized, active, and hopeful; that, under the management of Tammany Hall, they are too strong to be displaced in New York, city or State; that they are quick to avail themselves of disaffection and discords in the Republican camp, and that they are vigorously working for 1872.

The most important point, however, gained by Tammany on Tuesday last lies in her decisive victory in this city under all the new safeguards applied for an honest election. She thus stands before the country relieved of the odium so widely charged against her of winning her victories by fraudulent votes and false returns. She has also gained a great moral advantage over her accusers in co-operating with the United States authorities in the maintenance of law and order. In thus gracefully recognizing the sovereign authority of the United States she stands clear of any charges of a seditious character. At the same time the President has displayed the soundest judgment in his quiet and conciliatory arrangements for the enforcement of the laws, and in the appointment of that cool, experienced, and clear-headed diplomat, Caleb Cushing, as the legal adviser of the belligerent Marshal Sharpe and his colleagues. Thus the triumph of Tammany is glorified in the triumph of law, and she stands before the country now a great, positive, and undisputed centre of political power—as the "head centre," in short, of the Democratic party of the Union.

Governor Hoffman is her candidate for the Presidential succession, and his popularity throughout the Empire State rests upon the solid foundation of a good public record and approved abilities as a politician and as a statesman. The Republican candidate for 1872 is General Grant, and there is no danger in his case of any contesting Republican aspirant. He stands to-day the accepted champion of his party against all comers, and he stands upon the acceptable platform of a careful, money-saving, retrenching, tax-reducing and debt-paying administration. Against him, from the facts of the late elections before us, the Democracy in 1872 will have but a slim chance of success. There is no telling, however, what changes in the political issues of the day may be brought about within a single year in these eventful times. Before the formal opening of the Presidential canvass, the Cuban question, the St. Domingo question, the Mexican question, or the Alabama claims, involving the Canadian annexation question, may be brought upon the carpet in such a shape as for a time to supersede all other questions among the politicians. All these issues are in the hands of the President, and upon a bold stroke for Cuba, St. Domingo, Mexico, or for the acquisition of the great river and Gulf of St. Lawrence as an outlet for the rapidly accumulating products of the Northwest, General Grant may make a popular hit which will repeat, in his great success, the second election of Jackson or the second election of Lincoln.

Meantime the Tammany Democracy have a great task before them in putting the party for 1872 upon some new platform on the living issues of the day, after cutting it loose from the dead issues of the time of Buchanan. But first and foremost, the duty devolves upon Tammany of giving this city some satisfactory and substantial equivalents for the tax levy—something more than the shadows of city improvements, including improved communications from end to end of Manhattan Island, and with the islands and mainland on both sides. If the taxes of the National Government were on the scale of our corporation assessments Secretary Boutwell would have the disbursement of a thousand millions a year. General Grant has more, much more, to show for his money collected than the Tammany government. Taxes—speaking of taxes—we can do nothing without taxes; but give us, O Sachems! a fair equivalent for our taxes collected, and you may hold on in the city for twenty years. Next, with regard to the State. Protect the people against the grasping schemes of railway and other leagues of powerful corporations, and you may hold the State for twenty years and avoid the intervention of Congress. Having all become millionaires, O most potent sachems! now is your time to act largely and liberally for the city and the State.

There is no necessity for any hurry in pushing the claims of Governor Hoffman for the nomination of the next National Democratic Convention. The past Presidential conventions of the party are full of instructions upon this subject. Never since the time of Jackson has there been any certainty as to the candidate of these juggling conventions, and the aspirants first in the field have always been the first to be knocked in the head. No, we must except Buchanan, in 1856. He was first in the field that time, as he was many times before, but that time he succeeded. But what a time they made of it with him, and what a mess he made of it! He was the Louis the Sixteenth of the old Bourbons, lacking the guillotine. So now, not forgetting the keep-in-the-dark dodge of Horatia Seymour, whereby he cut out Pendleton in 1868, we have our misgivings of this premature trotting out of Governor Hoffman. It is a different case: but it reminds us that John Van Buren in 1865 trotted out Andy Johnson for the Democracy, which was the ruin of Johnson, and the ruin of the Democracy, too. Again, the Western Democrats have not forgotten Seymour, and they still have an eye on Pendleton. These old Presidential sores are hard to cure, and disappointed and badly treated aspirants are apt to seek their revenges. Look at Calhoun, Tyler, Martin Van Buren, Fillmore, Seward, and Johnson. Let Tammany, then, for the present, be as modest as Hoffman in reference to his claims to the next Presidency. If Seymour had not spoiled the trick we should recommend a positive withdrawal of the Governor from the field. As it is, let him be held by Tammany as subject to eventualities and not as an ultimatum; and thus he may escape those rival cliques and factions in the convention so fatal to any favorite under the two-thirds rule.

Briefly, let Tammany do the best she can, with the aid of the Governor, for the city and the State, and she will do the best she can to make Hoffman President, if not in 1872, in 1876. And thus, O greatly exalted sachems! since these late instructive elections, thus endeth our first lesson.

FIGS FROM THISTLES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A journal which, under a thin varnish of independence, colored by an occasional eccentricity, has done more than any other to subject afresh our city and State to the tender mercies of the Tammany ring, mildly suggests that, as the master-spirits are all rich and have a fresh lease of power, they should now stop stealing and give us the benefits of honest and frugal rule.

The suggestion is preposterous. Men who are successful in an evil course rarely or never forsake it. Not till they encounter their Gravelotte and Sedan are they able to realize that honesty is wiser and better than policy. Their Austerlitz and Jena only serve to lure them on to their Madrid and Moscow.

Messrs. Tweed & Company are ambitious of playing their parts on a national stage. They think the machinery, appliances, and tactics which have made Hoffman Mayor and Governor will serve to make him President, and thus give them control of the Federal treasury and patronage. We do not believe they can succeed even in the nomination; but *they* naturally take a different view, and will spend as much money in securing delegates to the next Democratic National Convention as they usually spend on a Legislature—say a million. And whence shall they obtain this sum save from our conquered tax-payers? Can you imagine them capable of taking it out of their own pockets?

The suggestion that they might judiciously surprise the public by suddenly presenting themselves in the *role* of reformers and economists ignores the very elements of their power. It is oblivious of the truth so tersely summed up by Mr. Calhoun in the sentence, "The cohesive power of public plunder." The Tammany Ring is a power, simply because it governs for itself and its supporters—not for the general good. Thousands hasten to do its bidding, because they know its service pays. It selects men of character for the three seats it had to fill afresh in Congress this year, because their respectability would improve its reputation, and it had no job "set up" at Washington: it sends to the Assembly, for the most part, mere characterless, conscienceless tools, because it needs unquestioning instruments at Albany, and knows that these will receive just as many votes as the best. In short, it adapts its means to its ends, in full view of the truth that

"Crowns got by blood must be by blood maintained."

Suppose the ring should to-morrow forswear profligacy, and resolve thenceforth to govern honestly and virtuously, how could it ever again poll so many legal votes as it has just given to Hoffman? At least half those votes were cast by men who do not desire virtuous, frugal rule, but the contrary. They are blacklegs, keepers of dens of infamy, liquor dealers who sell on Sunday in defiance of law, with stipendiaries and jobbers who either have already secured, or hope soon to secure, personal gain from the sway they uphold. Do you suppose Mr. John Glennon, drawing two salaries from the city treasury, with the approval of some of our great capitalists and financiers, while rendering no service whatever in return, wants frugal and honest rule? If we have it, how is he to live? And his case is that of at least ten thousand of Tammany's most active and efficient electioneerers. They want either pay for doing nothing or impunity in doing wrong; and they secure it by upholding Tammany's power. She will lose her hold on them from the hour that she makes the public good her controlling aim. Fernando Wood, when first chosen Mayor, gave a fair trial to the experiment of governing so as to secure the approbation of the wise and good, and only abandoned it when he had become satisfied that it was alienating all his old friends and not fully replacing them by new.

At present, our city is governed upon a clear comprehension of the fact that virtue is slow in perception and inefficient in action, while vice is alert, apprehensive, and intent on the main chance. Ten blacklegs afraid that their craft is in danger will get more votes into the ballot-boxes—at least, will count more out of them—than forty deacons. Our rulers know right well that the voters who pay no taxes into the city treasury greatly outnumber those who have a direct, palpable, recognized interest in frugal, honest rule—and are, as a class, keener politicians. Two millions of dollars added to our annual tax levy will not swell it very materially, while that sum skilfully expended in ward politics will make a good many thousand votes. It will give $1000 each to two thousand ward politicians, who must be poor sticks if they cannot, by an outlay of ten per cent. of their allowance, in addition to their own time, each bring twenty to fifty voters to the polls.

If the master-spirits of the ring were mainly intent on purifying their reputations or saving their souls, it would doubless be advisable that they give us better and cheaper rule; but, considering the purposes they really have at heart, we cannot realize that the counsel volunteered them, that they reform and live cleanly, is pertinent or likely to be heeded.

THE "ALABAMA" CASE AND THE CANADIANS.

From the N. Y. Nation.

The Alabama case is now in a somewhat curious phase. Our readers may remember that the treaty signed by Mr. Reverdy Johnson was rejected for two reasons; one was that the machinery which it provided for the adjustment of the Alabamas claim was defective; the other was, that the satifaction proffered under it for the wrong done to the United States was insufficient. In other words, the mode of choosing the arbitrators was bad, and the work given the arbitrators to do did not cover the ground in dispute. The position taken up by the present Administration has been, indeed, one which all impartial observers, at home and abroad, concede to be sound, namely, that Great Britain owes not only full pecuniary satisfaction for the losses sustained by the operations of Confederate cruisers built or equipped and suffered to escape from her ports, but something more. Now, what is this "something more?" The failure of our Government to say frankly what this is, is what, at this moment, arrests the negotiations, and, possibly, the settlement of the whole question, for it may be that, on learning what it is, the British Government would concede it. It has been very curious to see how steadily everybody who has touched on the subject has refused to clear up this point, or do more than vaguely, and indeed darkly, hint at it. The claim that England must pay "consequential damages" on the ground that by her concession of belligerent rights to the Confederacy—or, in other words, her declaration to her own subjects that a state of war existed between the United States and the Rebel Confederacy—she worked all the subsequent mischief, has, of course, not been seriously maintained by any respectable authority, and the only result of its public production has been to give a slightly comic aspect, in the eyes of foreign jurists, to the American case. But it is, nevertheless, admitted on all hands that the mere cash payment of the Alabama claims, which we believe England is quite ready to make, cannot and ought not to settle the controversy; but the thing which, over and above this, England ought to do, the present administration, no less than the last, steadily refuses to state, and, until it is stated by somebody, England announces that she will make no further move. Nay, the delay has, if we are to believe the *Pall Mall Gazette*, produced in English opinion some symptoms of a withdrawal from the advanced ground which she occupied on this subject a year ago, the doctrine having begun to find favor "that the rule sought to be enforced against them [us] was a very modern and very doubtful innovation on international law; that the law of nations, regarded in its integrity, did not in any way impose on the British Government the duty of preventing ships of war, constructed by private traders, from getting to sea; that the general and public obligation which that law created was the duty of submitting, without complaint, to the capture and confiscation of such vessels by the ships of the United States." Whenever an American politician takes up the question now, however, it is generally for the mere purpose of going once more over the old allegations and proofs, with which ten years of discussion and iteration have made the public so familiar.

In the meantime, however, the men who lost their ships during the war, and to whom the Alabama case has, therefore, a personal as well as political interest, are getting old or beginning to die off, and, having been thoroughly familiarized by orators and newspapers with the nature and extent of their losses, and with the obligation which rests on England to make them good, and being constantly reminded that it is now the business of England to come forward at once with "the cash," and learning that England is ready to pay "the cash," some of them are not unnaturally anxious to get "the cash" in. But here the very newspapers which are most clamorous for "the cash" step in and say the sufferers ought not to receive it except through the Government, and by virtue of an agreement with the Government. In this they are undoubtedly right. The owners of vessels destroyed by the Alabama have no direct claim on the British Government, and the losses they have suffered were also offenses against the United States, the atonement for which it belongs to the United States to exact. But then there rests on the United States Government an obligation of the strongest kind, either to adjust and pay their claims at once itself, and then take its own time to exact reimbursement from Great Britain, or to push the settlement of their claims now with all convenient speed. It has no right to use the claims merely as weapons of offense, and, while making the world ring with accounts of the destruction of our commercial navy by English cruisers, treat the complaints of the owners of the navy as of no consequence. No prospect of advantage to the country at large through intentional delay in the negotiations will justify total indifference to the demands of the individuals whose losses really give our case most of its weight; for it is the extent of our losses which makes it worth while to hold England to a strict account. If the Alabama had sailed just as she did, but had afterwards done American commerce no injury, her sailing would certainly never have been made the subject of complaint against England.

Now, what are the causes of this unwillingness on the part of the administration and of a portion of the press to define the satisfaction which Great Britain must give in order to close the Alabama controversy? They are two in number: one, which probably only actuates a comparatively small number of persons, is the desire of revenge. They expect that England will some day get involved in a European war, and that then the United States will have an opportunity of paying her off in her own coin; and we can tell the *Pall Mall Gazette* that nothing could please this class better, or serve its purposes better, than that fine old rule of international law, which it says is being revived in England, that the only obligation which rests on a neutral power with regard to the starting of war vessels from its ports, for the service of belligerents, is the obligation of submitting to their capture without complaint. If any power in the world has an interest in preventing the revival of any such rule, it is certainly England. With this class, however, there is little use in arguing. The impolicy of revenge, and the uselessness of nourishing revengeful feelings, and the essential barbarism of introducing revenge as a force into politics in our day, is too well known, and has been too often dwelt on, to leave any ground for the belief that those who take this view of the Alabama case do so through ignorance. We who believe that there are such things as principles in politics, and that they are not limited in their application to one country or one continent, have only one thing to say to these gentlemen, and that is to request them to refrain, for decency's sake, from openly preaching magnanimity and moderation and general utilitarianism to Bismarck and King William.

The second class consists of persons who hope that by holding out we shall get Canada eventually in satisfaction of the Alabama claims. In this class we believe we may include *Harper's Weekly* and Senator Trumbull. In mentioning these, we mention probably the two ablest and most respectable supporters of the scheme. Senator Trumbull has, in a recent speech in Chicago, set forth the undeniable advantages, political and economical, both to the United States and to Canada, of the annexation of the latter. In fact, it is something which anybody who knows anything of the circumstances of the two countries must wish to see brought about; but it is precisely because we wish to see it brought about, and that speedily, that we deprecate all advocacy of it on this side of the line in connection with, and especially as a penalty levied on England on account of, the Alabama case. It ought not to be necessary to point out to any man who has any familiarity with history, and has occupied himself with politics, that the cession of territory is regarded by all modern nations as a sign of defeat and humiliation. It is something to which no first-class power ever submits, except in exchange for something else, or as a terrible necessity imposed by irretrievable disaster in war. In the frantic resistance offered to it by the French, even in the throes of despair, we have a striking illustration of the horror with which it is regarded by the leading nations of Europe. With the feelings of the French about it, everybody who is capable of putting himself in other people's places—and anybody who is not ought to let politics, and especially foreign politics, alone—must sympathize. Now, Great Britain has not been defeated in war; she is, therefore, though willing enough to pay damages for the Alabama depredations, not prepared to submit to the payment of a penalty, and especially of a penalty so exceedingly humiliating as the surrender of territory. If Canada, therefore, be asked for as a penalty—that is, as something to appease an angry enemy without any reference to its pecuniary relation to the wrong for which it is expected to atone—it will of course at once bring into play the national pride and divers other worse passions, and then we may bid farewell for an indefinite period to all hope of a settlement of any kind.

There is one way in which the annexation of Canada to the United States might be made acceptable to England, and might be brought under that wise and just rule which *Harper's Weekly* applies to the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, but apparently does not see the force of on this continent, and that is, its being demanded by the Canadians themselves. We have not a particle of doubt that if the Canadians called for a severance of the few remaining bonds which unite them to Great Britain, their application would be received by nine-tenths of the English public with open or secret rejoicing, and at once be acceded to. But it is just as safe to say that annexation against which the Canadians protested, men of all parties in England, and more particularly the English Radicals, would feel bound in honor to resist to the death.

What the Canadian feeling is on the subject we do not pretend to be able to speak of with certainty. We know of no trustworthy evidence that any considerable portion of the people as yet desire annexation, though we believe there is plenty of evidence that the feeling in its favor is growing, and that, if politicians on this side of the line will only behave with discretion, it will yet bear fruit. But it would be difficult to contrive a better mode of making annexation hateful to the Canadian people than for us to talk of it as a punishment for the commission, by England, of wrongs with which the Canadians had absolutely nothing to do, and for which they are no more responsible than we here are for the condition of Ireland. Annexation, on such grounds and under such circumstances, would not only violate all the rules which some of its advocates are now, with curious inconsistency, urging against Bismarck with regard to Alsace and Lorraine, but of several others of which Alsace and Lorraine cannot claim the benefit, and the breach of which would bring the Canadians more surely to the level of cattle, or, recurring to the original application of the term, to that of "blackmail," than any people in modern times have ever been brought. Canada is not part of England in the sense that Alsace and Lorraine are parts of France, and a more monstrous violation of right could hardly be contrived than would be involved in fastening on her the responsibility for defects in English foreign policy.

The delay in framing and producing distinct grounds of settlement in this controversy, and urging them persistently on England, becomes more and more discreditable to the Government and the public the longer it lasts; and what a proper regard to the interests of individual sufferers, to the dignity of the United States, and the interests of civilization and justice, calls for, has been, we think, well set forth by Dr. Bluntschli, in the article of which we gave a summary a few weeks ago, namely, compensation for all damage done by cruisers sailing from English ports, and the issue of such a joint declaration touching neutral duties as shall not only attest the illegality of the past course of Great Britain in this war, but settle the law for the future.

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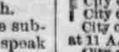

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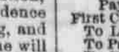

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1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

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CASTELAR.

The Great Republican Orator of Spain.

The following sketch of Castelar, the great Republican orator of Spain, by a writer in *Appleton's Journal*, will be read with interest:—

Emilio Castelar is the Wendell Phillips of Spain. His oratory is said to hold his hearers breathless and spellbound. By those who agree with him he is adored. He does not seek office, and, when publicly charged with doing so, replied that he thought the men who had freed Spain were fit to rule it. He is the leader of those terrible people, those bugbears of politicians, the radicals. He devotes himself to publishing the truth, pure and simple, pleasant or unpleasant, without fear, favor, or ill-temper; to criticising, from the vantage-ground of independence, the acts of Government, pointing out the true public policy, and showing wherein those acts differ or square with it. He knows that the freedom and justice he proclaims will at last prevail, and finds the education of public opinion the noblest function of a public man. In a country where three-fourths of the people cannot read, this duty is by no means easy. Yet Madrid in September last had forty-five daily papers. In a great portion of these, every speech of his is printed, reprinted by the country press, and read by the lettered to the unlettered. He is Professor of History in the University of Madrid, and his speeches show his mastery thereof. Years of study and thought have prepared him for the grand part he now plays in regenerating Spain. When he speaks in the Cortes, it is after careful watching of events and debates; and he marshals fact, simile, and passion, with noble aim, dramatic effect, and startling force.

Under the rule of Isabella and Narvaez, he was editorially connected with four different liberal journals, the *Discusion*, the *Tribuna*, the *Iberia*, and the *Soberania Nacional* (National Sovereignty). Through these, as well as his professorship, he became known to the whole Spanish-speaking world. Several South American republics offered him large inducements to settle among them. He has refused other offers to change his abode to advantage, choosing to cling to his country. Speaking to the people in the theatre of his native town, showing how he preferred being representative to more tempting honors, he exclaimed in a burst of honest pride, "My name is sculptured from the Alps to the Andes!" Before the revolution he visited Rome. He also spent some time in France, where he was a devoted attendant on the lectures of Edouard Laboulaye, who admired him greatly, and predicted for him a grand future. He was a member of the General Peace Congress of 1867.

In the great debates of last year, on the formation of a new Constitution for Spain, he took a glorious share. Leader of a party made up of bitter partisans, and opposed by those as bitter, he on more than one occasion lifted all parties clear above the mists of prejudice and bigotry, and united them in generous, liberal enthusiasm. On the 17th of March he first drew notice from Americans by quieting a mob of women who had gathered round the Cortez building to demand the abolition of conscription. On April 8 he sharply attacked the ministry for allowing the Duke de Montpensier (one of Louis Philippe's family, whom that king married thirty years ago to Isabella's sister, hoping thus to seat an Orleans on the Iberian throne) to remain Captain General in the army, and hinted that it paved the way to seat him on the vacant throne. Two days after, opposing the clause reported by the Committee on the Constitution which provides that "monarchy is the form of government adopted by the Spanish nation," he delivered a tremendous speech, which placed him among the foremost advocates of republican institutions everywhere. Showing the effect of kingcraft on his country, he cried: —"We are a vast charnel-house, stretching from the Pyrenees to the Sea of Cadiz; we have no agriculture, no industry, no trade." On this speech even the London *Times* correspondent commented that, "while Senor Castelar is erratic as an orator, he is incomparable as a gentleman," remarkable for dignity and courtesy in discussion. In the same speech he said:—"Garibaldi held a crown in his hand at Naples. Instead of destroying it, he gave it to the house of Savoy; but the house on whose head he put a crown put a bullet into his body at Aspromonte, and a deeper one into his heart at Mentone."

About five days later Manterola, Canon of Vittoria, a city famous in the campaigns of Sir John Moore and Wellington against the French in northeastern Spain, and one of the principal seats of intolerance and conservation in that Carlist mountain region, attacked in the Cortes the passages in the draft of the constitution providing for toleration to foreigners, and declaring that, "if any Spaniards shall profess a religion different from the Catholic, these provisions shall apply to them." He considered them as coming from foes of religion; and the beginning of demoralization. Castelar sprang to his feet, and replied in that speech which rang through the civilized world, and immortalized him. Standing in the city of the Inquisition, the capital of the land where *autos da fe* were popular amusements, and where religious intolerance lingered in the law till 1868—standing in the crimson semi-circular Cortes chamber where Narvaez had conquered Espartero, Rivero, and O'Donnell; the statue of Philip II, who gave his son Don Carlos (Schiller's hero) to the Inquisition for the crime of Protestantism, before him near the President's chair; surrounded by paintings of the historic glories of Spain, this Professor of History called up the shadows of the past, and caused them to stalk in warning before the representatives of that Catholic nation. He showed that great king crushing Protestants, Moors, and Jews, through the Inquisition's fiendish means; he showed the mind of Spain banished, her glories fading and her wealth fled, closing with the thrilling words, "Great is God in Sinai; the thunder precedes Him, the lightning accompanies Him, the light envelops Him, the earth trembles, the mountains fall in pieces! But there is a greater God than that. On Calvary, nailed to a cross, wounded, thirsty, dying, He prays 'Father, forgive my executioners, forgive my persecutors, pardon them, for they know not what they do!' Great is the religion of power, but greater is the religion of love. Great is the religion of implacable justice, but greater is the religion of pardoning mercy. And I, in the name of that religion—I, in the name of the Gospel—come here to ask you to place in the front of your fundamental constitution liberty, equality, fraternity with all mankind!"

The Cortes started to their feet. The president sprang from his chair and caught the speaker in embrace. Men of all parties crowded around, clasping him in their arms, weeping, and blessing him. For once, the ties of faction were broken; and in that sublime moment, when all hearts beat as one, Castelar struck persecution its deathblow. Deeply chagrined, Manterola, as soon as he could be heard, tried to reply, and, in the opinion of the ultramontane correspondent of the New York *Herald*, completely annihilated Castelar. How he really succeeded the sequel shows. About five days after this great event, Garibaldi, writing from Caprera to his friend Garrido in Madrid, placed next to the names of Espartero, nearly eighty, and Orense, nearly sixty, the name of this man of scarcely forty, among those from whom a dictator or king should be chosen—an honor which he did not extend to any who formed the existing Government.

In speeches about this time, Castelar took ground for the abolition of slavery in the colonies. He also stated that, while the whole Spanish empire was despotically governed, the colonies fared as well as the mother country, and that the colonial code was an honor to Spain; but that, since home affairs had began to liberalize, the colonies had suffered. He called attention to the way England treated Canada after the insurrection of 1837, and declared that "liberty alone lulls discontent; we must treat Cuba like Canada!" He also urged separation of Church and State, as the former had nothing to do with the latter, but when connected with it was an organized mischief and danger.

On May 4, the religious clause came up for final action. The first part, declaring that the Catholic religion is that of the nation, which latter will support the Church, was adopted by one hundred and seventy-six votes to seventy-six. Manterola again assailed the second part, assuring toleration, and Castelar again replied—this timo in a speech which was a model of adroitness.

A few days before, Suner, an atheistic member, in opposing the first part, objected to all religion, and undertook to prove its injurious effects from history. This was too much for the new tolerationists, and the President (Rivero, Mayor of Madrid) called him to order, saying that he was opening up an endless and time-wasting discussion. This outrage on free speech was resented by the whole republican party, who left the chamber with Suner.

Castelar began by saying that he should not, like Suner, discuss theology, but should simply speak of the way in which the State should regard religion. This was loudly applauded. He gracefully recognized the fact that administration naturally falls into the hands of the conservative party, saying that he only wished to arrange precautions under which they might well administer. As he rose, Manterola tried to disconcert him, as Pitt did Erskine, by opening a book and paying no attention. He found his match, however; for Castelar drew out a laugh by repeating a remark, and addressing it to him; and, a moment later, he put a question thus:—"I ask Senor Manterola—my friend Senor Manterola, who listens to me with so much attention!"

Amid shouts of laughter, the Canon of Vittoria shut his book in any thing but a victorious way. His trick plagued the inventor; his petard hoisted himself. The victor went on to say that he belonged to the world of philosophy and reason, not to the world of theology and faith. If, however, he should enter the latter, he would not embrace that Protestant religion which was the eternal foe of his country, his race, his history; he would embrace that which belonged to all these, which joined beauty, antiquity, and enthusiasm, which was symbolized by the marble cross that stretches its holy arms over the spot most sacred of all the earth to him—the tomb of his mother! Tremendous cheers followed this. He pointed the proscriptionists to the sayings of Jesus, full of toleration, triumphantly adding:—"Gentlemen, you are at war with the Head of your Church!" He closed by saying that, if he were a priest, he would pray God to "bless these legislators, who are enacting on the earth Thy justice and Thy grace." He sat down amid uncontrollable applause, and the clause passed by one hundred and sixty-three to forty. It is noteworthy that the minority which opposed toleration was but about half that which opposed union of Church and State.

May 19, he spoke powerfully again in favor of a republic, but promised to peacefully abide the decision of the Cortes. At the same time, he demanded that the question should be submitted to a vote of the people.

When, in September, the ignorant communistic masses of the republican party, lashed to fury by financial mismanagement and demagogues' rant, threatened to rebel, Castelar advised against it. When the Government began disarming them, and they rose, and Prim moved in the Cortes to suspend the Constitutional guarantees of liberty and declare martial law, the republican members protested, and left the hall. Prim, much excited, begged them to return, and warningly told them they might repent of their refusal. Castelar answered:—"We may do so from patriotism—never from fear!" He, with his wiser colleagues, disapproved the insurrection as useless and dangerous, but would not seem to desert his friends. While many of his fellow-deputies joined the insurgents or fled the country, he remained in Madrid, and when all was quiet, resumed his seat and work in the Cortes.

THE MECHANISM OF A DREAM.

A GERMAN DREAMS OUT AN AUTOMATIC WONDER —A CURIOUS PRODUCTION—SINGULAR STORY OF THE AUTHOR OF THE WORK.

From the Troy Times, Nov. 5.

A few days since we told a singular story detailing the arrest of two burglars through the instrumentality of a dream. We have now to record a more singular tale—how a man for fourteen years has been steadily working with one object in view—the perfection of a most wonderful piece of mechanism—having in the first instance received the impression of the idea from a dream, which wrought such an influence upon his mind that during all these intervening years he has followed it with an infatuation that could not be resisted, and which was sometimes so great that his daily avocation was neglected, and even his family were left without the necessaries of life. For the past six months he has labored almost constantly at his pet machine, and though often disappointed in the realization of this grand idea, often casting the work of months aside as some obstacle intervened to necessitate a change of plans, he has never been discouraged or disheartened. To the jeers of friends and the pleadings of his family he would always respond, "My dream, my dream!" It was to him the *ignis fatuus* which shone across the marshes and moors of disappointment, and proved to him the means by which one of the most curious and wonderful contrivances ever perfected has been produced. The name of this man is Joseph Bergmann, and he lives in a little wooden house on Farm street, Ida Hill. Yesterday, having previously heard of Bergmann's invention or contrivance, we took a walk up to the locality with two other gentlemen, and after being nearly mired in mud in our efforts to reach the house, we at last found it, and were kindly received by the proprietor. He ushered us into a room about eight feet square, in which stood his wonder—the result of days and nights of toil—occupying a goodly portion of the apartment. There was a little work-bench near the window filled with diminutive tools without number, with which the curious thing had been fashioned and shaped, and cut and carved. But before we describe, even most imperfectly, the machine we had come to see, let us say something of its author. Bergmann is a German, about fifty years of age, and speaks English most imperfectly. He is a little diminutive man, with a pale, sallow countenance, and a look which speaks of care and thought, if not positive suffering. He is evidently very poor—the house is almost bare of furniture—and in speaking of the dream and the work which had so infatuated him, he said it would have been better for him if he had never experienced the one nor undertaken the other. He is a cabinet maker by trade, and the skill of an almost marvellous handiwork as well as the stamp of remarkable inventive genius is to be seen in the construction of the machine. Bergmann informed us that fourteen years ago he dreamt one night of a machine such as stood before us. At first he thought little of it. Then it began to occupy his mind to the exclusion of other subjects, and after a time he commenced the work, at first at odd spells, and then quite continuously for days. Some inexplicable power was urging him on every time he thought of giving it up. When the spells of infatuation came upon him, everything had to be abandoned. His ordinary work had to be laid aside, even though there was no bread upon the cupboard shelf—and many a night the poor artisan went hungry to bed. But after years of anxious toil, the dream is verified—the work is complete.

THE WONDER.

We will now attempt to describe the machine. It is so complicated and does such wonderful things that a perfect description would fill columns. We hardly know what to call it, even. It beats all the automatons in the world. The reader must imagine a beautiful miniature structure set upon a huge mass of rocks, with road-beds winding up the sides of the rocks, and streams of running water coursing down precipitous bluffs. This miniature house represents the residence of a wealthy old miller, with his grist-mill, saw-mill, oil-mill, etc., adjoining. There are some thirty figures to be seen in the foreground and about the buildings and mills. There is also a little fountain in the foreground, with the water playing, and a lake with a boat and oarsman. All these mills and figures and playing waters are set in motion by means of a combination of machinery similar to the works of a clock, and when these are wound up and set running every figure takes up its automatic movement. The old miller sits in an elegant apartment, reading a newspaper. His eyes follow the column downward. His head inclines with a corresponding motion. The column is finished and the sheet is turned over and the eyes are attracted to another portion of the paper. Every movement is wonderfully life-like. The miller's wife sits in another apartment industriously spinning. The domestics are going about performing their daily toil. The saw-mill is a *fac simile* of such an institution. The log is in its place and slides along to meet the teeth of the saw, which is working up and down cutting it in two. The attendants are all busy in their several duties. The grist-mill is also going. One man is tending and feeding the hopper. Every now and then he goes back and forth with a tray upon his shoulders, the contents of which he pours into the mouth of the hopper. The great water wheel is moving steadily under the pressure of the water from above, and the elevator keeps up its show of relieving a canal-boat of its load of grain. Teams loaded with sacks are seen going to and from the mills. A man is perched upon the gable of the miller's home, adjusting a little bird-cage to the eaves, and doing his work most perfectly. The oil-mill is also at work, and the figures are all busy about it performing their several missions. The boatman upon the lake is rowing backwards and forwards, apparently having a good time all by himself. Thus the entire operations of an immense establishment are carried on with as much definiteness and aim as in real life, every figure doing its work with the utmost exactness—the whole forming the most wonderful combination of machinery we ever saw, or expect to see. Mr. Bergmann proposes to exhibit the curiosity next week. We believe the old man has a fortune in store for him after his years of vexation and trial. All who see it will be edified and instructed, and gain from it enlarged ideas of the capabilities of the human brain—even when worked upon and influenced, as in this case, by that strange and mysterious agency—a dream.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

THE PRAIRIE AFIRE AROUND SIOUX FALLS CITY—BUFFALO FLEE BEFORE THE DEVOURING ELEMENT—THEY ARE DRIVEN BY THE FIRE INTO THE MIDST OF THE SETTLEMENTS.

From the Sioux City Journal.

From a gentleman just arrived from Sioux Falls City we learn the following particulars of an exciting affair which occurred at that place a few nights since:—

The prairie had been burning in the neighborhood all the afternoon, and towards evening the country on the Dakotah side of the river was seen to be ablaze and the winds from the westward wafted a dense cloud of smoke and ashes towards the city. As night drew on the lurid flames illuminated the streets, casting a crimson light upon the windows of the buildings, and causing a weird expression to overspread the countenances of the citizens who were congregated upon the street corners watching the leaping flames as they writhed and twisted like souls in purgatory, on the opposite side of the river. All was still and no sound was to be heard save the occasional crackling of the tall bunch grass as it struggled and fought with the fiery serpents that attacked its stems. The citizens gazed with awe upon the grandest of Western sights, and though gathered together in little knots and groups, near each other, the sublimity and grandeur of the immense panorama overpowered all speech, and all stood silent and motionless, watching the approaching fires.

Hark! what means the rumbling sounds that, borne upon the night winds, break with such dismay upon the ears of the affrighted spectators? Men look into each other's faces, and though their lips move not their eyes strive to seek the cause of these strange noises. Uneasily they gaze along the river banks. The river is not rising; so it is not thence the sounds proceed. No hurricane is felt; so the winds can furnish no solution to the mystery. What can it be? Soon the noise of rolling thunder is mingled with other sounds, appearing like the click of bridle bits or sheaths of swords, and, anon, the snorting, puffing breath of animals can also be clearly be heard. Can it be that the savages have fired the country, and with this fearful ally are coming to destroy the settlements? The knots and groups of citizens began to move uneasily towards their homes, as if feeling that their strong arms would soon be needed to wield the knife and rifle for the protection of their thresholds.

Now strange, exciting cries are heard from these who have remained the last upon the streets, and the cry of "Buffalo! the buffalo are crossing the river!" was echoed by many mouths.

Men hurried out of their houses, women appeared in the doorways and windows, their night garments giving them the ghostly appearance of the inhabitants of the sepulchre. Rifle barrels gleamed and shone with a crimson lustre in the light of the fires which were now laving their serpent tongues in the waters of the river edge.

Heavens! what was that? a huge body rushes past the frightened women and like a demon incarnate dashes up the street. Then another, and still another, then the place resounds with clicking hoofs, and a sea of moving hair and glistening horns fills the streets and sidewalks. Crash! crash! crash! The rifles resound upon the streets. Crash! crash! and heavy bodies sink to rise no more. A moment of horror and bewilderment, and then the town is quiet—the streets empty, and the thunder of receding hoofs comes almost inaudibly to the ears of the citizens who now cautiously sally forth. In the streets and gutters dark, shaggy masses are dimly to be seen by the light of the now dying fires. They struggle and vainly strive to rise to their feet, but soon sink back and beat their huge heads against the hard roadway, and as the crimson life stream pours from mouth and nostril, roll their eyes in the death agony. By the morning light nought is to be seen but the gory pools which yet lay like miniature lakes upon the streets.

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FOR SALE.

NORTH BROAD STREET.—FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, newly frescoed and painted, situated corner Broad and Thompson streets. Also, handsome Brownstone Residence, Broad street, above Master, nearly finished; lot 50x200 feet.

11 10 6t R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country.

R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu tf U *Ledger* Building.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT, known as the Page or Mott Place, situate on the YORK Road, above county line.

11 10 6t R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 723 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE DOUBLE House No. 3703 CHESNUT Street, with all the modern improvements, large yard, shade and fruit in abundance. Inquire on the premises before 11 A. M., or after 3 P. M. 11 11 3t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
9 17t No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Store).

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 224 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. s3m

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Saturday Afternoon,
At 3 o'clock, at the auction rooms, Dutch flower roots, hyacinths, etc. 11 11 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, November 15, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

SPRUCE AND ASPEN, N. W. corner—12 Brick and Frame Dwellings, lot 88 front.
F STREET, west of Twenty-second—Two Brick Dwellings.
TENTH (south of Locust)—4 Frame Dwellings.
NINETEENTH (South), No. 121—Modern brick Residence.
CHESNUT, No. 2214—Store and Dwelling.
ST. PAUL'S AVENUE (above Catharine and east of Seventh) 2 Brick Dwellings.
GOOD (west of Johnson)—Frame Dwelling.
FOURTH AND BUTTONWOOD, N. W. corner—Modern Residence.
RICHMOND, N. E. of Palmer—2 Lots of Ground.
EYRE, N. E. of Palmer—2 Lots of Ground.
GIRARD AVENUE, S. W. of Vienna—5 Lots of Ground.
GIRARD AND MONTGOMERY AVENUES, S. E. corner—16 Lots of Ground.
SECOND (North), Nos. 724 and 726—Store, Tavern, Stable, and large Lot.
SECOND (North), No. 728—Store and Dwelling.
WASHINGTON AVENUE, No. 1314—Coal Yard.
TENTH (North), No. 1530—Modern Residence.
SIXTEENTH (North), No. 139—Modern Residence.
CHESNUT, west of Fortieth—Valuable Lot, 100 feet front.
WALLACE, No. 1709—Modern Residence.
TWENTIETH (South), No. 115—Modern Residence.
EIGHTEENTH (South), No. 127—Modern Residence.
TWELFTH (North), No. 1434—Modern Residence.
FIFTH AND GREEN, S. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.
Ground Rent, $41 14.
CONNAGANA, No. 1509—Brick Dwelling.
JASPER, Nos. 2303 to 2311—Five Brick Dwellings.
$10,000 Board of Public Schools, City of St. Joseph, Mo., 10 per cent.
$5000 Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Co. 7 per cent., May and November.
200 shares Consolidation National Bank.
100 shares National Bank of the Republic.
100 shares Central National Bank.
205 shares Corn Exchange National Bank.
100 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.
2 shares Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad of Md.
100 shares Oil Creek and Stilwell Run Oil Co.
540 shares Dawson's Run Oil Co.
100 shares Rathbone and Camden Oil Co.
Certificate for $1000 in Millstone Oil Co.
Pew No. 44 Second Presbyterian Church.
20 shares Greenwich Improvement and Railroad Co.
Pew No. 23 Holy Trinity Church.
24 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co.
9 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
$3000 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, gold, Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railroad Co., April and October, New York.
70 shares Manufacturers' National Bank.
50 shares Reliance Insurance Co.
100 shares American Life Insurance Co.
$500 bond Union Passenger Railway Co.
240 shares Dalzell Oil Co.
300 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.
12 shares Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities. 11 11 3t
28 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
Catalogues now ready.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

ELEGANT RUSSIA SABLE, MINK, ERMINE, AND SQUIRREL FURS; also, Angora, Hudson Bay, Black and Brown Bear, Silver Badger, Fox, Wolf, Coon, and Lynx Robes.

On Monday and Tuesday Mornings,

Nov. 14 and 15, at 11 o'clock each day, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a very large and elegant assortment of fine Furs, Robes, Collars, Caps, etc.

The Furs can be examined after 8 o'clock on morning of sale. 11 11 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
November 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 8 5t

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning, 11 9 5t
November 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [11 11 5t
November 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
25 BALES HEAVY BURLAPS.
Included in sale of Thursday next, Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock, 35 bales burlaps, for cash, being damaged on voyage of importation.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
November 18, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, etc. 11 12 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Store.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, Fine French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Fire-proof Safes, Fine Brussels, Imperial and other Carpets, Ice-Cream Machine, etc.

On Monday Morning,
Nov. 14, at the auction rooms.

FINE GUNS.

Also, fine double gun, gold-mounted, laminated steel, made by Steakin Bros.; Philip Wilson breech or muzzle loader; double-barrelled guns of various makes. 1t

SPECIAL SALE.

FINE COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, LITHOGRAPHS, ETC.
On Wednesday Afternoon, [11 12 3t
Nov. 16, at 3½ o'clock, at the auction rooms.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS. CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 2 4t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.
Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Carriages taken on Storage.
Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness.
10 19 tf DOYLE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, AND LUMBAGO,
Positively and speedily cured by
MOORE'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
Warranted purely Vegetable!
No. 1301 GERMANTOWN Avenue,
11 5 smws4t Corner of Thompson street.

THE LARGEST is not always the best, but the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, which is the LARGEST HOTEL in New England, will also be found ONE of the *best*. Every provision is made for the comfort of guests.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory. JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

A Partial Stoppage in Schuylkill—The Market—The Appointment of Arbitration Committees for 1871—The Complete Tonnage for the Week—Quotations, Etc.

As foreshadowed last week, several collieries in the Schuylkill region which had the alternative of selling at a loss or stopping for the winter, have given notice that they will stop for the winter after to-day. This is the direct effect of the high tolls, the reduction not being sufficient to meet the demands of the trade. If the season is long enough other collieries will follow the example, and will continue to follow it until either the supply is sufficiently reduced or extremely cold weather comes to the rescue and raises the rates. The mines in the Shamokin region, which were in difficulty by reason of a withdrawal of a number of men from the W. B. A., will close for the winter.

The market is in the same uncertain and undesirable condition. The prices are nominal only, and were it not that coastwise freights are now very low, there would be almost nothing done at this port. As it is, some sizes cannot be sold even with forcing.

Committees from the organizations of the miners and operators of Schuylkill county have been appointed for the purpose of considering the question of wages for 1871. This is a good movement, and is well timed. The committees consist of six members from each organization. If the meetings are conducted in the right spirit great good may result to both parties. The movement originated with the operators, and the president of the W. B. A. in appointing the members of his committee makes the following statement:—

"My reason for appointing the committee is to harmonize, if possible, and bring about a conciliatory understanding between all parties concerned, viz., the miners, operators, and P. R. R. Co., and not be, as we have been heretofore, in opposition to each other, entailing misery on all and hatred towards each other, besides giving our enemies, the soulless corporations of Luzerne county, the opportunity of reaping rich harvests by our unwise and foolish actions."

This is extremely good, but it should have been said long ago.

If these sentiments, no matter however imperfectly they may be expressed, are the sentiments of the miners generally, they, the miners, are much nearer gaining what they really wish than they think. An obstinate, headstrong, narrow-minded spirit, which will see only one side, will never result in any good. One party in this condition makes the other necessarily so. Neither will move, and both come to grief. But more discretion will be necessary on the part of the miners as to how they try to enforce measures which even some of their own number consider unjust.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the week ending November 12, as reported for the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of to-day:—

	1869.		1870.		INC. & DEC.
Anthracite.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
P. & R. R....	114,917	3,363,407	101,178	2,780,263	d582,142
Sch. Canal...	19,759	596,589	28,080	445,023	d151,566
L. Val. R.R.S.	43,083	1,824,028	47,672	2,642,028	791,995
L.V.R.R Nth			5,150	257,036	257,036
L. Canal....		583,581	25,430	677,783	54,478
L. Nav. R....	33,372	705,764	20,554	886,552	180,835
Sch'ton Sth	20,743	857,880	42,060	1,513,383	655,499
do Nth	16,641	356,311	11,412	625,745	269,434
Pa. R. R....	17,090	831,191	21,493	931,153	162,972
Pa. Canal...	951	16,788	243	15,052	d 1,737
D. & H. Cal.	52,572	1,065,779	41,353	1,312,633	257,851
D. & H. R. R.	6,776	128,995	16,751	432,750	301,475
Wyoming Sh.	10,000	285,528	12,000	296,330	10,802
Wyoming Nh.		62,720		13,424	d 50,496
Shamokin....	11,598	387,196	12,931	415,849	28,653
	348,303	10,993,766	385,957	13,174,735	
			848,303	10,993,766	
Semi-Anthracite.			37,654	2,180,969	
Trevorton....	1,739	29,353		67,365	38,012
Short Mt....	2,953	124,891	2,978		d120,891
Lykens V. Co.	2,911	62,372	7,113	55,690	d 5,882
Williamston.	6,101	161,527	5,060	251,980	88,552
Big Lick Col.				74,445	74,445
	13,754	378,343	13,151	449,580	
Bituminous.					
Broad Top...	7,945	305,031	6,603	261,727	d 43,304
R. & O. R. R.	19,998	827,366	21,209	707,186	d120,180
Ches. & O. Ca.	15,415	520,319	15,272	411,849	d 78,470
	43,346	1,652,626	42,481	1,410,772	
Tot'l, all kind	405,413	13,021,735	441,589	15,035,087	
			435,413	13,021,735	
			36,176	2,013,352	

"We have received a report from the North Branch Canal, giving their shipments, which amount to 12,224. This shipment, we believe, belongs to the Pennsylvania Canal Company's shipments. It is the first report we have received this year.

"The supply of anthracite for the week is 385,957 tons, against 348,303; total so far, 13,174,735, against 10,993,766 tons to same date last year. Increase, 2,186,969 tons. Supply of all kinds for the week, 441,589, against 405,413 tons last year. Total of all kinds, 15,035,087, against 13,021,735 tons. Increase of all kinds, 2,013,552 tons to date."

Coastwise freights at this port are steady. In the early part of the week vessels were scarce, but they are now more plentiful by reason of the arrival of a number which were due and daily expected.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo, at Port Richmond, for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry, and to points along the line of the Delaware and Raritan Canal:—

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·20@4·40; do. White Ash, Steamboat, $3·50@3·60; do. do. Broken, $3·80@3·90; do. do. Egg, $4·10@4·20; do. do. Stove, $4·15@4·25; do. do. Chestnut, $3; Shenandoah Broken, $3·90; do. Egg, $4·25; do. Stove, $4·25; do. Chestnut, $3.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending November 11:—

Beverly, $2·50; Boston, $2·50@2·55; Brookline, $2·80; East Cambridge, $2·80; Fair Haven, $2; Lynn, $2·75; Somerset, $2; Newport, $2; Providence, $2; Pawtucket, $2·15; Allyn's Point and tow, $2; Norwich and tow, $2; Brooklyn, $1·25; New York, $1·35; Poughkeepsie, $1·60; Hoboken, $1·35; Jersey City, $1·35; Baltimore, $1; Washington, $1·40; Alexandria, $1·55; Fredericksburg, $2·75; Petersburg, $2·25; Richmond, $1·70; Mobile, $3·50.

AID FOR THE FRENCH WOUNDED.—A grand bazaar for the benefit of the victims of the war in France is to be held at Concert Hall, commencing on the 14th of December and continuing until the evening of the 24th, Christmas eve. The affair is in the hands of a committee of ladies, consisting of the following, each of whom is to preside over one of the tables:—

President—Miss Adele Picot.
Vice-President—Mrs. A. Picolet.
Secretary—Madame P. Jacob.
Treasurer—Madame M. Lardet.

Mrs. Annie Nevins,	Mrs. Benj. Hart,
Miss E. Brasin,	Miss Adele La Roche,
Misses Laval,	Mrs. Dr. Lippe,
Mrs. and Miss Lejambre,	Mrs. A. Monestier,
Mrs. A. Breton,	Mrs. E. Salles,
Miss M. Ave,	Miss McGrady,
Madame Romain,	Miss Lizzie Parker.

For some weeks past these ladies and their friends have been actively and earnestly at work, and the collections of money and fancy articles already made for the projected fair give promise of decided success. The ladies who are to have charge of the tables are to meet again on next Tuesday, November 15, at noon, at the residence of Madame P. Jacob, No. 935 Spruce street, to complete the necessary preliminaries. All ladies who sympathize with the object of the fair are invited to be present. On whichever side of the struggle our readers may sympathize, they should do all in their power to promote the success of this undertaking. Philadelphia is noted for its generosity, and the appeal of the sufferers by the war in France for help should not be made in vain.

PHILADELPHIANS IN LONDON.—The list of Americans in London during the past week contains the names of the following Philadelphians:—S. Stockton Hornor, Miss A. M. Lea, T. Morris, H. S. Stockton, Miss Fanny Lea, Lieutenant Henry Whelen, U. S. Navy, Mr. C. Pepper, G. S. Gerhard.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Commercial Exchange has been held for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the sufferers by the recent freshet in Virginia. The subscription list is now open at the rooms of the association, No. 421 Walnut street.

ORPHANS' COURT MOTIONS.—To-day in the Orphans' Court the following motions are on hearing and argument:—

Hunter's estate, for private sale, Sharpless.
Branson's estate, for private sale, Shippen.
Townsend's estate, to confirm sale, Cantrell.
Stephan's estate, to discharge trustees, Maclehurst.
Wagners' estate, return to rule, Phillips, Jr.
Richard's estate, for allowance, Gest.
Thomas' estate, return to order of sale, McFadden.
Stahl's estate, for guardian, Belsterling.
Cook's estate, for approval of investment, P. F. Morris.
Grey's estate, for order of sale, Terry
Thompson's estate, to confirm inquisition, etc, A. Thompson.
Cepin's estate, for inquest, A. Thompson.
Kane's estate, for order of sale, Jenkins.
Deringer's estate, for citation, Matthews.
Gray's estate, for order of sale, W. H. Martin.
Bolger's estate, for guardian, W. H. Martin.
Druitt's estate, for guardian, W. H. Martin.
Bingham's estate, return to order of sale, Webster.
Rafsnyder's estate, citation, Bennett.
Springer's estate, Ridgway.
Cassidy's estate, return to citation, Archer.
McCrossin's estate, for citation, Archer.
Long's estate, for trustee, Letchworth.
Haine's estate, for order to pay, W. W. Fell.
Paravicini's estate, to discharge guardian, Abbott.
Paravicini's estate, for guardian, Remak.
Lamb's estate, to pay income for support of minors W. B. Hanna.
Warnick's estate, return to citation, A. D. Campbell.
Hunter's estate, for specific performance, Ridgway.
Robertson's estate, for guardian, M. P. Henry.

SWINDLING—AN OLD GAME.—Notwithstanding the publicity given to the recent Custom House swindling game, there are people who will still be swindled by it. Yesterday, two men entered the beer saloon of Mrs. A. Yokel, No. 454 St. John street, and became rather intimate with three other fellows who had just preceded them. One of the two began narrating a pitiful tale about his family, and represented that he had some valuable goods at the Custom House, to take which out of bond he needed only $275. He finally enlisted the sympathies of Mrs. Yokel, and he produced what purported to be two gold watches, two silver goblets, and half-a-dozen silver spoon, which he offered as collateral for the money. One of the three men had $125, which he tendered the unfortunate fellow, and Mrs Yokel advanced the remaining $150. The collateral was left with her, to be redeemed in a short time; but Mrs. Yokel has waited in vain for the reappearance of the men. She has lodged complaint at the Central Station.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY—ONE OF THE ALLEGED THIEVES IN CUSTODY.—Yesterday afternoon the family of Mr. Shoemaker left their residence, No. 1215 North Sixth street, temporarily. During their absence three fellows were observed in the yard attached to the dwelling. Some of the neighbors notified Mr. Shoemaker, who keeps a drug store in the vicinity. He hurried to the place and found one fellow coming out of the alley. He followed him quietly to Sixth and Coates streets, where he had him arrested. On being searched at the station, a "jimmy" and a bunch of skeleton keys were found on him. He gave the name of Francis Jacobs, but a receipt in the name of Andrew Hughes was discovered in his pocket. It has since been ascertained that he has been out of prison but a short time, having been sentenced for two years for a robbery at a cloak store, Eighth and Sansom streets. Nothing had been taken from the residence of Mr. Shoemaker.

ROBBERY AT THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL—OVER $400 STOLEN.—On Tuesday morning last at an early hour, the closet in front of the check-room in the ladies' restaurant of the Continental Hotel was broken into, and a tin box belonging to Charles H. Berry, an employe, abstracted. The bottom of it was cut out, and $300 in currency, $25 in silver coin, a gold vest chain valued at $100, and a gold locket were taken. The box was then replaced, and the robbery was not discovered until noon of that day. Detective Levy took the matter in charge, and discovered that one of the colored employes, an engineer, had been missing since the occurrence. He has been found in the Camden jail, where he is locked up a a charge of illegal voting and carrying concealed deadly weapons. A detainer has been lodged against him.

A HEAVY FINE ON POLICEMEN.—In the old Court of Quarter Sessions this morning Judge Allison disposed of the case of Lieutenant of Police Errickson and Policeman Freeson, of the Second district, who had been found guilty of contempt of court in refusing to obey a writ of *habeas corpus*. It will be remembered that a court clerk served a writ of *habeas corpus* on the officers named, but they disregarded it, and, it is alleged, they afterwards locked up the clerk on some trumped-up charge. The Judge imposed a fine of $250 upon each defendant, and said that he was determined to see that all the processes of the court were hereafter obeyed. He could have made the fine much heavier, but he thought the sum named would teach them a lesson. The lieutenant paid over his fine and Officer Freeson remained in court some time before the order in his case was complied with.

CHAPEL DEDICATION.—The West Chesnut Street Presbyterian Chapel, at Thirty-second and Chesnut streets, will be dedicated to the worship of God to-morrow. A sermon will be delivered at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. Breed. Addresses to Sabbath School at 2 P. M. by Rev. Dr. Allen, Rev. R. M. Patterson, I. A. Gardiner, Esq.; and T. E. Harper, Esq. Sermon at 8 P. M. by the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., and brief addresses at 7½ in the evening by Revs. T. Addison Henry and Alfred Paul, and by Rev. Drs. Dulles, Speer, Wiswell, Blackwood, Stork, and Saunders.

ALL THE WAY TO CALIFORNIA.—The next lecture in the popular series at the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church will be delivered on the evening of Tuesday, November 15, by the Rev. Frank L. Robbins, his subject being "A Trip to California." Mr. Robbins is an attractive and eloquent speaker. When he made his trip to California, he took his time and saw all that was to be seen. The next best thing to going to the shores of the Pacific will be to go to Mr. Robbins' lecture.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions to-day the following cases are on the regular list for a hearing:—Edward Keenan et al. vs. The Keeper of County Prison; H. P. Shoemaker vs. The Sheriff; Carmel Rojer vs. The Sheriff; F. P. Bechdol vs. The Sheriff; James Harberger vs. The Sheriff; Zielinske, rule to show causes, etc.; James Maloney, apprentice case; Hart vs. Tickner, apprentice case; Moses P. Stacey, demurrer to indictment; Henry Cooper et al., motion to quash indictment.

PRESIDENT GRANT AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—President Grant, ex-Secretary of the Navy Borie, and other distinguished gentlemen will attend at the Walnut Street Theatre this evening to see Mr. J. S. Clarke perform "Babington Jones" in John Brougham's comedy of *Among the Breakers*, and "Simon Purefoy" and "Jack Sheppard" in Planche's comic drama of *He's Jack Sheppard*.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—Last evening John Carr and Edward Myers were arrested at the clothing house of Wanamaker & Brown, at Sixth and Market streets, on a charge of attempting to steal clothing. Their suspicious movements caused them to be taken into custody. They will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

BREAKING INTO A FUNERAL PROCESSION.—George H. Clothier, driver of a passenger railway car, has been held by Alderman Collins to answer a charge of breaking into the line following the body of John P. Slavin to the grave. The occurrence took place at Thirteenth and Christian streets.

SUSPECTED.—James McGarvey was arrested last evening, at Thirteenth and Kater streets, in possession of a barrel of fish, which he is suspected of having stolen. The package has been claimed by a grocer at Twelfth and South streets. The prisoner has been held for a further hearing by Ald. Bonsall.

A SHAWL THIEF.—Policeman McLaughlin last evening overhauled one William Casey on a charge of pilfering a shawl from the store of Joseph Myers, at No. 241 South street. He will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

CARELESSNESS.—The front doors of eight dwellings in the Tenth district were found open last night by the police.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The English Mission.

Republican Reorganization.

Cabinet Reconstruction Demanded

U. S. Treasury Statistics.

Internal Revenue Report.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

Receipts at the Treasury

are falling off considerably on account of the reductions that are made in the tax and tariff bills of last winter. The expenditures are nearly the same; consequently, the reduction of the public debt will not be near so large hereafter as it has been. This will be set forth very fully by Secretary Boutwell in his annual report.

The Coin Balance

in the treasury to-day is ninety-eight millions and ninety-two thousand,

Gold Certificates

sixteen millions and thirty-six thousand, and the

Currency Balance

twenty-nine millions eight hundred and thirty thousand.

The English Mission.

There are no new developments about the English mission. Secretary Fish stated to-day that it is extremely doubtful whether the party who had been offered the place will accept. Quite a number of Republicans who have been defeated in the late canvass are here with a view of urging upon the President a new organization of the party. They intend to show him that unless this is done defeat in 1872 is inevitable.

They urge that reorganization must begin with the Cabinet. In the late fight they say they received no support from members of the Cabinet, and they discovered that they had little or no influence in the States from which they hail.

Internal Revenue Report.

Secretary Delano is busy preparing the internal revenue report. The President has abandoned the idea of making the Internal Revenue Bureau a separate department.

FROM THE WEST.

Newspaper Changes.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—The Hon. James S. Faran has become editor in chief and John A. Cockerill managing editor of the *Enquirer*. Mr. Faran announces the new arrangement to-day.

Mr Schenck and the English Mission.

Despatches from Dayton state that private advices from Washington are to the effect that Mr. Schenck has been offered the English mission.

Boiler Explosion.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 12.—On Friday last the boiler of the Farmers' Saw-mill, in Cashawa county, Miss., exploded, killing the engineer, Oliver Grant, and Edwards, the sawyer, and badly scalded several other attaches.

Fatal Accidents.

The *Avalanche's* Humboldt (Tenn.) special says:—S. R. Harley, an old citizen, was crushed to death between the cars and the platform last evening.

Willie Waddel, aged fourteen, while ginning cotton near here yesterday, was caught in the gin and literally torn to pieces.

The engine of the construction train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad exploded at a water station south of here last evening, and completely demolished. A negro fireman was killed. Dennis Mack, the engineer, was seriously injured.

Heavy Failure in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—The liabilities of David Gibson & Co., liquor dealers, whose paper went to protest last evening, will probably reach $600,000. This, includes, however, their secured paper, which the firm claims is large in amount, and will be available in a short time. Though they will not be able to make a statement for some time, they assure the people that they have ample assets, and that it will amount to nothing more than a suspension.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Stocks heavy. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 108¼; do. 1864, do., 107¼; do. 1865, do. 107½; do. 1865, new, 109¼; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 110; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, 64; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Co., 69; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92¾; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 102; Adams Express, 67½; Michigan Central, 120¾; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 41¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales of 2000 bales uplands at 16½c.; Orleans at 16¾c. Flour quiet but firm; sales 9000 bbls. State at $4·85@6; Ohio at $5·00@6·15; Western at $4·85@6·35; Southern at $5·00@8·50. Wheat quiet but firm; sales 45,000 bush. No. 1 at $1·29@1·31 for new; red Western at $1·25@1·37; Canada white at $1·35 in bond. Corn firmer; sales 24,000 bush. old mixed Western at 88c. Oats firm; sales 22,000 bush. Ohio at 60@61½c.; Western at 59@59½c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; mess, $24·50@25; prime, $20·50@21·50. Lard firm; steam, 14¾@15c. Whisky dull at 86½@87c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Cotton very quiet at 15¾@15¾c. Flour firm and active; Howard street superfine, $4·75@5·00; do extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $7@8·25; City Mills superfine, $4·75@4·50; do. extra, $6@7; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5·25; do. extra, $5·50@6·25; do. family, $6·50@7·50. Wheat, better feeling; Maryland amber, $1·65@1·70; good to prime, $1·60@1·60; common to fair, $1·10@1·25; Ohio and Indiana, $1·25@1·28. Corn—old white, 78@80c.; new, 76@74c.; old yellow, 84c.; new, 83@84c. Rye, 65@75c. Oats, 48@50c. Mess Pork quiet at $26. Bacon—Stock scarce and in good demand, with no rib sides or clear rib here; shoulders, 15½c.; hams, 24c. Lard dull at 15½c. Whisky held at 87@88c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh Gold L...	89¾	200 sh Read	1s.b4.51 3-16
$500 City 6s New.	102¾	100 do	.51 3-16
$8000 O C & A R 7s.	1s 77¾	100 do	.s20wn. 51
$8000 Leh 6s, '84....	83¾	100 do	 51
100 sh Penna R.	s60 59½	100 do	....bl. 51
110 do	....s&p. 59½	200 do	..1s.b30. 51
100 sh Hestonv'e...	15¾	500 do	..1s.b60. 51
100 do	....b60. 15¾	300 do	.....1s. 50¾
100 sh Phil & E R..		100 do	.....2d.50-94
	s60wn.... 26¾	200 do	....1s.50-94
5 sh Far & M Bk.	120	20 sh Lit Sch RR..	
50 sh Pa Salt M Co.	55		s5wn.. 43¾
21 sh Leh V R....	59¾	8 do	.... 43¾

SECOND BOARD.

$600 City 6s, prior to '62..1s....	102¾	100 sh Reading R.	.50-94
$1000 City 6s, N..2d.	102¾	100 do	....b30.50-94
20 sh Norrist'n R.	100	50 do	 51
100 sh Hestonv'e....	15¾	500 do	.....b30.50-94
200 do	..1s.b60. 15¾	200 do	.....1s.50-94
35 sh O C & A R R	46	7 sh Penna R	opp. 59¾
100 do	.....s. 45¾	200 do	.....s60. 59¾
		7 do	...s5wn. 59¾

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Bismarck on the Armistice.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Bismarck's Version of the Armistice Affair.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Bismarck has issued a circular to the representatives of North Germany in foreign States, giving his version of the late negotiations for an armistice. The appointment of such a man as Thiers by the French to conduct the negotiations—a man of such wide experience—had excited hopes of propositions that might be successful. King William was even more eager for peace than Thiers.

Bismarck proposed a truce for four weeks, the position of the respective armies meanwhile to be fixed, in order that elections might be held throughout France. The only effect on the French side of this truce would have been the stoppage of waste of ammunition from their forts. Thiers regretted that the revictualling of Paris was not provided for, saying it was an indispensable condition of the proposed armistice. This absurd demand to go back two months in the prosecution of the war was impossible. Subsequently an offer for a short truce was made. Thiers reported this to members of the Provisional Government, by whom it was rejected.

The inference is that the French Government dared not consult the people, and only made advances looking to peace in order to satisfy and quiet neutral powers.

Bismarck and Von Beust.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Rumors are rife of a rupture between Bismarck and Von Beust.

Italian Frigate at Marseilles.

FLORENCE, Nov. 12.—The Italian frigate Castellamare has gone to Marseilles to protect Italian citizens residing there. Another vessel will follow as soon as possible.

Bombardment of Paris.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The Berlin *Cross Gazette* to-day says the authorities will show no false generosity in refraining from bombarding Paris. Fire will open very soon.

Capture of New Breisach Confirmed.

CARLSRUHE, Nov. 12.—The official report of the capture of New Breisach has been made public. During the entire investment eleven of the Baden soldiers were killed and thirty wounded.

Foreign Coasting Vessels.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—An official telegram has been received here from the Admiral of the French fleet, saying that foreign coasting vessels will be allowed to enter Hamburg, "but at their own risk," whatever that may mean.

The Crown Prince

of Prussia has been made Field Marshal of Prussia.

The War Material

taken by the Prussians at Woerth is valued at 80,000,000 of francs. Among the immense mass were great quantities of Chassepots and other arms.

Bavaria and the German Confederation.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Nov. 12.—Bavaria having objected to enter the North German Confederation, an agreement will be effected with her by other German States for a treaty.

Prussians Marching on Montmedy.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Six thousand German troops are now marching on Montmedy. A renewal of the bombardment of that town is therefore expected.

Paris not to be Bombarded.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Despatches received here to-day from the German headquarters at Versailles announce that Paris will not be bombarded. The German authorities are convinced that the city is so illy provisioned that a surrender may be expected within a month from that cause alone.

The Capture of Orleans.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The *Times'* correspondent, telegraphing from Berlin, announces the confirmation of the capture of Orleans. It is also confirmed that Russia has asked for a revision of the treaty of 1856.

Expected Bombardment of Hamburg.

There is considerable excitement here over the movements of the French fleet, and news of the bombardment of Hamburg is hourly expected. The battle at Orleans was a very serious one. The French line reached from Vendome to Beaugency. Travel has been restored between Orleans and Vizoin and soon will be between Orleans and Tours.

Garibaldi

reviewed his troops at Autun on Tuesday. The Prussian headquarters in Burgundy are at Louhans. A demonstration has been made against the Mayor of Nismes, because he refused to join the Southern League.

The English Mission.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The *Weekly Examiner*, issued to-day, rejoices in the coming hither of General Schenck as Minister from the United States. It wants the Alabama bill made out immediately, and says England, because she made no attempt to arrest the vessel, must pay the cost.

Latest Cable Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—11·30 A. M.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 9d.; middling Orleans, 9⅛@9⅜d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs and provisions flat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 12—Petroleum closed firmer yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 12—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 93 for both money and account. American securities dull; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 88; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 87⅛. Stocks dull; Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 112¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¼.

LONDON, Nov. 12—11·30 A. M.—Linseed Oil declining. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6½d.@1s. 7d.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 12.—U. S. 5-20s, 93¾.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

Lieutenant-Commander A. R. McNair has been ordered to ordnance duty at Norfolk Navy Yard: Lieutenant-Commander G. K. Haswell to the receiving ship Vandalia; Lieutenant-Commander D. C. Woodrow to the Hydrographic Office in this city; Commander E. C. Grafton is ordered to command the Terror. The following officers are ordered to the Terror:—Lieutenant William H. Moyer, Jr., Master E. W. Remey, and Assistant Surgeon T. D. Myers.

First Assistant Engineer A. H. Able and Second Assistants Hugh L. Cline and Ralph Aston Ross are ordered to equipment duty at Washington Navy York. First Assistant Engineer Sidney Albert and Second Assistant John D. Ford to examination for promotion. Commander S. P. Quackenbush is detached from duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and ordered to command the Tuscarora, now at Key West. Lieutenant J. G. Green, from Mound City, Ill., Chief Engineer William G. Buehler, from League Island, Pa., and Surgeon B. H. Kidder are detached from special duty at Boston, and ordered to the Terror.

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SPECIAL GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

$1·25 Finest Quality Corded Silk Poplins.
$1 Silk Poplins, Glossy and Good.
$1·25 Lyons Silk Poplins, Extra Value.
62½c. French Woollen Satins.
62½c. French Wool Poplins.
56c. Scotch Plaid Diagonals.
50c. All-wool Plaid Poplins.
37½c. Cloth Colors Suitings.
25c. Cloth Colors Mohairs.
$1·50 Black French Biarritz.
$1 for 22-inch Heavy Black Poplins.
75c. Black Extra Glossy Mohairs.
37½c. Black Alpacas; look at them.
40c. Real French Chintzes.
60c. Scotch Clan Plaid Serges.
$5 Blue, etc., Best Silk Plushes.
$2·50 Heavy Twilled Silk Finish Velveteen.
$11 Pure Silk Cloak Velvet.
$8·50 Extra Good Black Astrakhan.
$4 Unusually Good Moscow Beaver.
$1·50 Waterproofs, Heavy and Dark.
$10 Striped Long Shawls.
$12·50 Clan Plaid Shawls, entire.
$20 Fine Quality Astrakhan Cloaks.
$15 New Shape Fine Beaver Cloaks, Etc. Etc.

You are hereby invited to look in and see these and and many other new things we daily open; many of them may interest you greatly.

COOPER & CONARD

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Destructive Fire in Lawrence, Mass.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 12.—At twelve o'clock last night a fire broke out in the bobbin works of Sprague & Co., which caused heavy damages. The following are the names of losers and losses:—

Lawrence Lumber Company, $35,000; insurance, $3000. Sprague & Co's Bobbin Works, $60,000; insurance, $11,000. Briggs & Allen's Steam Saw-mill, $10,000; insurance, $3500 In Commerce, of Albany; Bay State, of Worcester; Tremont, of Boston; Lamar, of Chicago. Winckley-Carpenter's losses, $3000. Total loss estimated $1,250,000. A large amount of lumber was consumed, nearly one hundred thousand feet of which belonged to Briggs & Allen. The fire was the work of an incendiary

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 256, being an increase of 39 over those of last week, and a decrease of 33 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these 153 were adults; 103 were minors; 172 were born in the United States: 63 were foreigners: 17 were people of color; and 7 were from the country. Of this number 45 died of consumption of the lungs; 11 of disease of the heart; 3 of marasmus; 9 of old age; 3 of typhoid fever; 14 of inflammation of the lungs; 6 of congestion of the brain; 11 of debility; and 1 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	7	Seventeenth	12
Second	5	Eighteenth	6
Third	8	Nineteenth	21
Fourth	7	Twentieth	23
Fifth	8	Twenty-first	2
Sixth	7	Twenty-second	9
Seventh	13	Twenty-third	11
Eighth	6	Twenty-fourth	9
Ninth	3	Twenty-fifth	5
Tenth	5	Twenty-sixth	13
Eleventh	5	Twenty-seventh	20
Twelfth	6	Twenty-eighth	3
Thirteenth	3	Unknown	7
Fourteenth	8		
Fifteenth	18	Total	256
Sixteenth	6		

WIDOWS' NOTICES.—Mrs. Deborah Chamberlin, the widow of John Chamberlin, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wiley, widow of Henry Wiley, have given notice of their intentions to apply to the Court for an allowance of three hundred dollars of the personal property of the estate of their deceased husbands, in accordance with existing acts of Assembly.

Judge Pearson, in the Twelfth Judicial district, has just given the following important decision in such cases in the Witner case:—

To Francis Conway, No. 119 South street, executor of the will of Owen McKiernan.

To William Adamson, Joseph Harvey, William K. Black, and R. J. Adamson, No. 930 Market street, executors of the will of George Adamson.

To H. L. Gaw and James Neales, executors of the will of George Neales.

To John Roberts, No. 610 N. Tenth street, and Samuel J. Pancoast, Tioga station, executors of the will of Lucy R. Pancoast.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.—Next Wednesday, in the United States District Court, the following bankrupt cases will be heard before Judge Cadwallader:—

Baker & Farley, John Holtzman.

Mr. Samuel T. Freeman, No. 422 Walnut street, has been appointed assignee in the bankrupt estate of Mr. George H. Bechtel, a silver-plater and dealer in silver and plated goods.

Mr. William C. Attwood will have a hearing for a final discharge before Judge Cadwallader, on Wednesday, December 14, 1870

MORE LAWYERS.—Mr. Herman B. Van Tronk, a student of law with Amos Briggs, Esq., Mr. Thomas Maher, Jr., a student of law with L. C. Cassidy, Esq., have given notice of their intention to apply for examination for permission to apply for admission to practice as attorneys in the District Court of the City and County of Philadelphia, at the present term of court.

AUDITORS APPOINTED.—The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas sitting in Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia have recently made the following appointments of auditors in the several cases named:—

H. C. Townsend, Esq., to audit, etc., the accounts of Hon. James R. Ludlow, acting executor and trustee of the estate of Thomas Bell, deceased.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESBYTERIAN ALLIANCE, recently organized with Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., as President, will hold its first public meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square, on Thursday evening, 17th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Eminent speakers will address the meeting, whose names will be duly announced in the daily papers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LET US BE DONE WITH WAR.

HALL ELEVENTH AND WOOD STREETS.
MONDAY, Nov. 14, 7·30 P. M. JULIA WARD HOWE and others.
TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 7·30 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 3 P. M. and 7·30 P. M.
ELIHU BURRITT,
EGBERT HASARD, Esq.,
LUCRETIA MOTT,
REV. HOWARD MALCOM,
REV. JAMES SAUL.
ALFRED H. LOVE, President.
H. T. CHILD, M. D., Secretary. 11 12 3t*

REV. FRANK L. ROBBINS WILL LECTURE IN WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH on TUESDAY EVENING, November 15, on "A Trip to California." This distinguished clergyman has been there.

Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street; Bowers', No. 1102 Chesnut; Smith's, No. 510 Market; Bowers', No. 1800 Market; Keeney's, No. 1901 Arch, and Lippincott's, Cherry and Twentieth streets. 11 12 2t

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